

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION · EDUCATION · CO-OPERATION

GIVE US PATIENCE

Nineteen months have elapsed since the Railway Commission began the freight rate investigation and the matter is still in the preliminary stage. How old will our grandchildren be before the West gets a square deal in freight rates?

OCTOBER 1, 1913

WINNIPEG

CANADA

CIRCULATION OVER 31,000 WEEKLY

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO

CAPITAL, \$15,000,000 REST, \$12,500,000

BRANCHES THROUGHOUT CANADA, AND IN THE UNITED STATES, GREAT BRITAIN AND MEXICO

A general Banking Business transacted. Drafts and Money Orders issued. Foreign Exchange bought and sold.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT

Deposits of \$1 and upwards received and interest allowed at current rates

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President.S. H. HENDERSON,
Vice-PresidentC. D. KERR,
Treasurer.

The Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Company

Head Office - - Wawanesa, Man.

A. F. KEMPTON, Secretary-Manager

Amount of business in force, over \$36,000,000.00

Assets over liabilities, over 642,000.00

Number of farmers insured Dec. 31, 1912, 23,261

The largest Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company in Canada.

A. NAISMITH,
President.R. M. MATHESON,
Vice-PresidentC. D. KERR,
Treasurer.

The Occidental Trust Company

Head Office :: Wawanesa, Man.

A. F. KEMPTON, Secretary-Manager

CAPITAL - - - \$1,000,000.00

The Company's Charter authorizes it to carry on all branches of a General Trust business, including the duties of:

Trustee, Executor, Administrator, Guardian.

Trustee for issue of bonds by corporations and for deposits of bonds and documents in escrow.

Receiving funds for investment and guaranteeing interest thereon.

Lending funds on mortgages or other securities.

Transfer Agent and Registrar of Shares of Joint Stock Companies.

Agent for sale and purchase of real estate.

Agent for management of property.

A. NAISMITH,
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Vice-PresidentC. D. KERR,
Treasurer.

The Occidental Fire Insurance Company

Head Office - - Wawanesa, Man.

A. F. KEMPTON, Secretary-Manager

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Security to Policy-Holders \$640,817.29

Full Deposit with Dominion Government. Practically all classes of insurance written, including Automobile risks.

THRESHERS' ACCOUNT BOOK

Every thresherman should have an account book that will show him his profit and loss every day. This book is easy to keep and gives the standing every night. The threshing account may be handed to the farmer two minutes after the last sheaf has passed through the machine. Supplies to laborers are kept in a systematic form always ready to be deducted from the wages account. There can be no "leakholes." The Threshers' Account Book contains—

2 Sheets Time Book for Names, etc.	4 Sheets Laborers Petty Ledger
10 Sheets Weeks' Record Forms	2 Sheets Standard Journal
20 Account Forms	2 Sheets Standard Ledger
20 Duplicates of Accounts	62 Sheets Labor Saving Records
2 Sheets Summary Gains and Losses	Every Thresherman should have one

The Book is bound with stiff boards, covered with leatherette, having projecting edges. A Book constructed to stand rough usage. Size of Book 8 3/4 by 11 3/4. Price \$1.00 Postpaid.

BOOK DEPT., GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA



Endurance Counts Most

WHEN your sheds are full of machines and one or two are crowded out into the open, which is it that invariably stands outside, with the sun and the wind beating on it every day, drying and warping the wood, or with rain rusting the iron? It's the wagon. Other machines are stored away, but the wagon works the year around, is always under the strain of heavy burdens, always getting rough treatment. It can't stand the strain of such a life for many years unless, like I H C wagons—

Petrolia Chatham Hamilton Old Dominion

it has built into it the utmost of endurance, toughness, and sturdiness. I H C wagons are built of wood of very best quality, every bit as good as they look. Examine them closely; you find no cross-grained, knotty, split, or faulty timber. Every stick, oak and hickory for the wheels, yellow or bay poplar for box sides and long leaf yellow pine for bottoms, is selected from first grade lumber and carefully inspected. Every stick is toughened and seasoned by two or three years of air-drying. No brittle kiln-dried lumber is used.

All steel and iron parts are chosen with the same end in view—greatest durability and longest life. Experts test and verify every part. Before the wagon is ready for you it must pass many thorough inspections. The timber, metal, shaping and fitting, painting, every detail down to every brace and bolt, must be just right.

Buy one now, watch its steady service on your farm, and mark this—your future reliance will be on the I H C wagon. That future order is our ultimate aim. Ask the I H C local agent to show you the I H C wagon best suited to your needs. Get catalogues from him, or, write the nearest branch house.

International Harvester Company of Canada, Ltd

WESTERN BRANCH HOUSES:

At Brandon, Man.; Calgary, Alta.; Edmonton, Alta.; Estevan, Sask.;
Lethbridge, Alta.; North Battleford, Sask.; Regina, Sask.; Saskatoon,
Sask.; Winnipeg, Man.; Yorkton, Sask.



BEAVER LUMBER CO. LIMITED

DEALERS IN LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES AND ALL KINDS OF BUILDING MATERIAL. WE OPERATE YARDS IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS IN MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN AND ALBERTA. SEE OUR AGENT BEFORE BUYING.

HEAD OFFICE :: WINNIPEG, MAN.

A Vital Question

What would you pay for your fence, if it were not for The Sarnia Fence Company and its Direct From Factory to Farm Method of Selling Wire Fence?

4,000,000 rods of Sarnia Fence have been sold direct to the farmers of Canada this year. If you are not a supporter of our direct policy you should be. Mail us a card today and we will tell you 'why.'

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SARNIA :: CANADA

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WINNIPEG

The Guide is the only paper in Canada that is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers. It is entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or Special Interest money is invested in it. All opinions expressed in The Guide are with the aim to make Canada a better country and to bring forward the day when "Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None" shall prevail.

Subscriptions to any part of the British Empire, \$1.00 per year; two years, \$1.50; three years, \$2.00; five years, \$3.00; ten years, \$5.00, in advance. Foreign subscriptions, \$1.50 per year in advance. Single copies, 5 cents.

Send money by express, post office or bank money order. We cannot accept responsibility for money sent loosely in a letter.

STARTLING EXPOSURES BY T. W. LAWSON

Spends \$10,000 in Attack on High Cost of Living

Washington, Sept. 26.—A big express wagon today backed up in front of the main entrance to the white marble office building of the House of Representatives, in which members of the lower branch of congress have their offices. Four expressmen began to unload 435 large packages, each of a uniform size. There was a package addressed to every member of the House of Representatives. On the label containing the congressman's name was the printed inscription: "From Thomas W. Lawson, Dreamworld, Mass."

The expressman delivered every parcel carefully and insisted upon a receipt. At the same time some 500 similar parcels were being distributed to every one of the senators and to "law administrators" as well as the "law makers" of Washington. It is understood one went to President Wilson, another to Vice-President Marshall, and still others to members of the cabinet. Each package contained a box-like cover done up in crimson silk. Inside, wrapped up in fine tissue paper, was something heavy, large and rectangular. It proved to be the most expensively prepared de luxe edition of a book ever distributed by express at the capital to every member of senate and house.

Demanding Investigation

The more the members receiving these "Lawson de luxes" scanned the contribution the more they marvelled at the expense of the fun, while wondering as to the purpose and meaning of it all. The foreword in the book showed that Mr. Lawson had prepared a special limited edition of 1,000 copies of the book, and estimating their cost at \$10 a volume, it probably involved an expenditure of somewhat around \$10,000.

The title of the volume is "High Cost of Living," and Thomas W. Lawson is named as the author. There are five principal subdivisions to the subject matter of this unique demand for an investigation of alleged plunderings. One chapter is headed, "The Hell of It All;" another "If Cents Reigned Where Dollars Rule;" a third, "The Spirit of the Times;" the fourth is, "Reformation or Revolution," and the balance is "The Remedy."

Samples of Exposure

After advocating a joint congressional court to make a sweeping investigation, Mr. Lawson gives at random and briefly a few samples of exposures which should be made by such a tribunal. Here are some of the samples:

A director of a great insurance company, without even consulting any of its officials, binding it to buy \$4,000,000 of a worthless bond flotation which would return to him personally over 50 per cent.

The collection inside of forty-eight hours, of a corruption fund of \$5,000,000 from banks, trust and insurance companies and corporations, for the purpose of purchasing the electoral vote of a number of states.

The president of a great national bank honoring a cheque drawn by its controlling director for many millions of dollars more than the director had to his credit.

Millions of Plunder

A great national bank lending itself to the creation, operation and consummation of a criminal act whereby its controllers secured more than \$30,000,000 worth of plunder.

A group during the last administration, cleaning up scores of millions of

The Grain Growers' Guide

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN, Editor.

JOHN W. WARD, Associate Editor.

Published under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta.

The Guide is designed to give uncolored news from the world of thought and action and honest opinions thereon, with the object of aiding our people to form correct views upon economic, social and moral questions, so that the growth of society may continually be in the direction of more equitable, kinder and wiser relations between its members, resulting in the widest possible increase and diffusion of material prosperity, intellectual development, right living, health and happiness.

Published every Wednesday at Winnipeg, Canada. Authorized by the Postmaster-General, Ottawa, Canada, for transmission as second class mail matter.

Volume VI.

October 1st, 1913

Number 40

Cushing's Manual of Parliamentary Procedure

This manual should be studied by all members of the organized farmers who wish to equip themselves to conduct a public meeting properly and to take part in a debate. It is simply written and easily understood by any person. Nicely bound in green cloth cover—239 pages. Price postpaid—50 cents.

BOOK DEPT. :: THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE :: WINNIPEG

The Manitoba Sheep Breeders' Association

is prepared to receive orders for

GRADE EWES, YEARLINGS AND TWO-YEARS OLD, RANGE-BRED

All requests for the same to be received not later than October 10

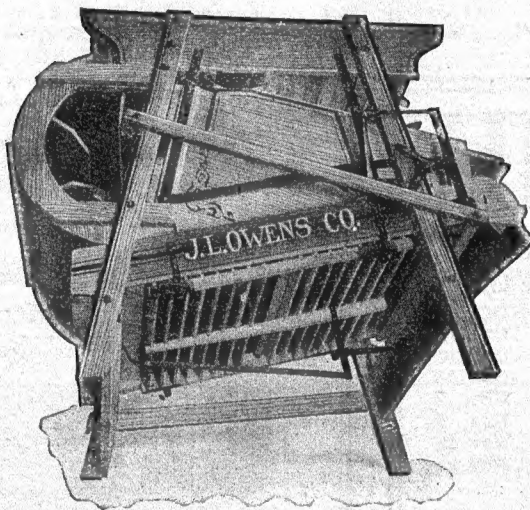
Prices will be \$7.00 each in carload lots or \$7.50 each in less, delivered to purchaser's nearest station on or about October 20

A splendid opportunity to start in the sheep industry cheaply

A. J. MACKAY, Pres.,
Macdonald, Man.

A. W. BELL, Secretary,
Winnipeg, Man.

KING OF WILD OAT SEPARATORS



The Owen
"New Superior"
Wild Oat
Separator

With our patented open and blank space sieves it positively separates every wild oat seed, causing them to lie flat, and not up on end.

Patented Adjustable Wind Boards

are provided so that blast is always under control. Can blow out as much or as little as you like, making it a perfect oat cleaner and grader. The lower shoe is fitted with a cleaning rack that is adjustable, never touching the sieve, but just close enough to knock out any grain that gets stuck when going over the sieve. It is movable, working back and forth about two inches in opposite directions to the shoe. By this improvement the capacity is increased about 25 per cent.

It is Strong, Well Built and Bolted---Not Nailed

Our machine is built to clean any kind of grain and do perfect work. What the "NEW SUPERIOR" cannot do no other can do. Exceptionally easy to operate. Sizes 24, 32, 42 in. wide, with or without bagger. Power attachment, to operate with gasoline engine, if desired.

AGENTS WANTED

Cushman Motor Works of Canada Limited
206 Chambers of Commerce, Winnipeg

We believe, through careful inquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have reason to question the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide. We do not knowingly accept the advertisements of frauds, get-rich-quick schemes, doubtful investments, or anything classed by us as "undesirable."

We publish no free "boosters," and all advertising matter is plainly marked as such.

Rates for classified advertisements may be seen on the classified page. Display rates may be had on application.

Change of advertising copy and new matter must reach us seven days in advance of publication to ensure insertion.

personal profit by trading on government and court decisions in advance of their becoming public.

A wholesale looting, right now, of American and European investors of hundreds of millions of dollars, through the instrumentality of one trust stock and the trick machinery of the stock exchange money trust.

BIG INCREASE IN IMMIGRATION

Ottawa, Sept. 28.—During the first five months of the present fiscal year, from April to August inclusive, immigrants poured into Canada at the rate of about 1,900 per day. The total for the five months was 282,757, an increase of 40,248, or 17 per cent., as compared with the corresponding period of last year. A feature of the immigration this year has been a marked falling-off in the influx from the United States, while the immigration from the Slavic and Latin countries of Europe has increased by nearly 100 per cent. There has also been an increase of about 17 per cent. in British immigration. The total British immigration for the five months was 112,081, an increase of 16,937. Immigration from the United States totalled 63,721, a decrease of 15,488. Immigration from all other countries totalled 106,955, an increase of 38,797.

GOVERNMENT'S TARIFF ADVISER

Former Employee of Manufacturers

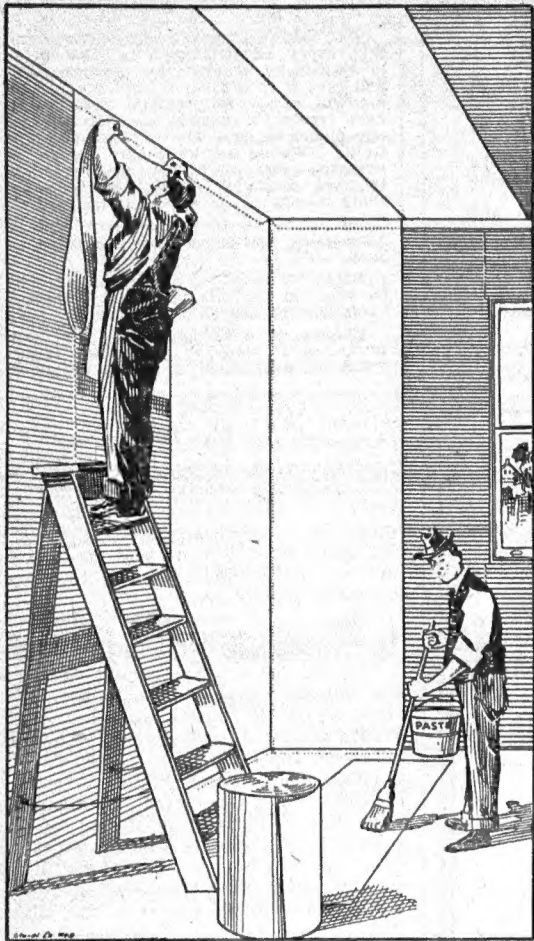
Ottawa, Sept. 26.—W. R. Breadner, formerly tariff expert of Canadian manufacturers, and who was recently appointed chief appraiser of the customs department, has moved his quarters over to the east block contiguous to the department of finance and entirely apart from the customs department. Mr. Breadner will in future act as chief adviser to Hon. W. T. White, minister of finance, in tariff matters and will advise concerning any changes which it may be proposed to make in the existing tariffs of Canada.

It is understood that Mr. Breadner is keeping himself posted on all features of the Underwood bill in the United States and that upon his advice will largely depend whether Canada takes any early action in meeting the United States action in connection with the wheat schedule.

GRAIN GROWERS AND MANUFACTURERS

Last year the Grain Growers' Guide sent a message to the Manufacturers' Association, then in convention at Ottawa, asking the manufacturers to join with the grain growers in advocating the increase of the British preference to fifty per cent. The request was shelved at that time on the plea that the invitation had been received too late to be considered. This year the Grain Growers' Guide has repeated its request for joint action in the same matter, and as the same reply cannot now be given, the Association must either deal with the invitation or frankly refuse to take any action.

It is not at all likely that the manufacturers of Canada will ever ask Parliament to increase the preference on imported British goods, because British manufacturers are what they most fear in competition. It is a good idea, however to afford them an opportunity to state their position. Many of them are in the habit of posing as loyalists, and there can be no doubt about an extension of the preference being advantageous to the Mother Country. If The Guide's proposal should prove a means of clearing the air of cant in this connection it will not have been made in vain.—Toronto Globe, Sept. 17.



WARM HOUSE USE

RENEWED
BRAND
*Comfort
felt.*

Costs 75% Less
than Plaster

No need for an expert
mechanic to put it on.

None genuine without
our Trade Mark as
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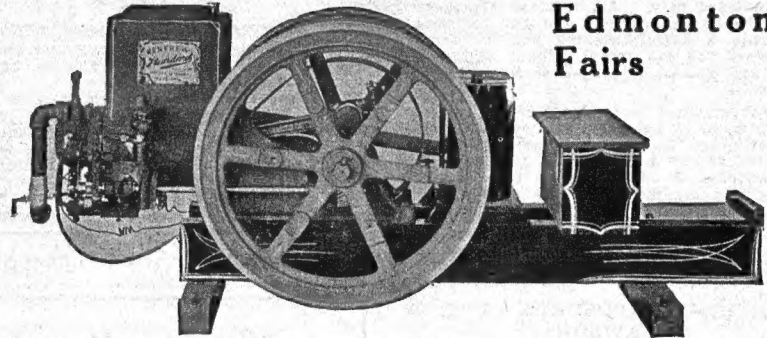
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This is the Engine that the Ten-year-old
Girl operated at Regina, Saskatoon and
Edmonton
Fairs



MR. FARMER:—If you have from six to eight good horses and keep on an average of ten to twenty good pigs and fat hogs the year around and feed them properly with ground feed and chop, your grinding cost you not less than \$50.00 last year. If you fed the whole grain you lost twice that amount. If your time is worth anything you spent from \$25.00 to \$50.00 in time taking your grain to the feed mill. The proper solution is BUY A RENFREW STANDARD ENGINE AND GRAIN GRINDER. It will pay for itself in two years in what it will save, and you can make double the cost price in that length of time by grinding grain for farmers on rainy days and at odd times.

Renfrew Standard

It Starts Without Cranking

THE REASONS for buying a RENFREW STANDARD are that any person on your farm can operate it; it starts without cranking; the speed can be regulated while it is running. We see it under guarantee of five years and replace any parts that break or wear out within five year on account of being defective. Ask for booklet and our special long terms and prices to good reliable farmers. If you do not own a Cream Separator, write us for particulars concerning the STANDARD Cream Separator. Address our Calgary office if you live south of the Lacombe Branch of the C.P.R. in Alberta, otherwise write us as below.

The Renfrew Machinery Co., Ltd., Willoughby-Sumner Block, Saskatoon

MILK PRODUCTION IN CANADA

A very comprehensive bulletin under the above title has just been issued, belonging to the series of bulletins of the experimental farms. Its author, J. H. Grisdale, Director of Dominion Experimental Farms, has made milk production a subject of special study and experiment for many years and has embodied in this bulletin the most valuable of the information obtained. As suggested by the subtitle (Crop Rotations, Dairy Barns, Breeding Dairy Cattle, Feeding, Care and Management of Milk Cows), the subject of milk production is not as simple as might appear at first glance. A maximum output of milk is dependent upon many factors and the author's endeavor has been to treat of these as fully, clearly and simply as possible, so that the bulletin may be of value to the general farming community, both in aiding them to make a start along correct lines and also as a

work of reference on those dairying problems which occur from time to time.

The subject of milk production is treated under the following heads:—

(1) The farm chosen, the rotations followed and the crops grown. (2) The breed of cattle selected and the breeding methods followed. (3) Stables and care and management of the herd. (4) Milking and care of milk. (5) Feeding methods and rations.

In Milking and Care of Milk will be found advice on the economical and cleanly handling of that product, including care of utensils, milking machines, brushing, washing and clipping of cattle, etc.

Under Feeding Methods and Rations the whole subject of feeding the milk cow is taken up, what, when and how to feed being fully discussed. Many farmers in all parts of Canada were communicated with as to their feeding methods. The replies of a large number

are included in the bulletin and also the author gives some rations which he suggests as being suitable for different parts of the Dominion.

The results of twenty years' experimental work with dairy cattle at the Central Farm follows. These will be found to illustrate and justify the conclusions drawn in former sections. The publication is profusely illustrated with diagrams and plates and is provided with a very complete index. Those who desire a copy may obtain it by addressing the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

SMUT DISEASES OF CULTIVATED PLANTS

It is estimated by the Director of the Experimental Farms that smut diseases of cultivated plants cause an annual loss in Canada of at least fifteen million dollars. If these diseases were properly understood and the best known remedies applied at proper times much of this serious injury would be prevented.

In order to teach crop growers how best to protect their fields against damage by smuts there has been issued by the Department of Agriculture a comprehensive, plainly written treatise

which is issued as bulletin No. 73, of the Experimental Farms. The author, Mr. H. T. Gussow, Dominion Botanist, has gone into the subject very thoroughly, not only describing the smuts, in their various stages, that affect wheat, barley, oats, corn and millet, but attention is given to methods of infection as well as the preventive measures and curative remedies that have been found useful. The text, which occupies about fifty pages, is much helped by numerous illustrations. This work is being sent out free to all who apply for it to the Publications Branch of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa.

The Grain Growers' Guide of Western Canada has asked the Manufacturers' Association, now in convention, if it will join hands in urging the Government to reduce the tariff on British imports to half that charged on foreign imports, to be followed by free trade with Great Britain in four years. Now for a masterly display of deep and abiding patriotism — for the protective tariff.—Montreal Witness, Sept. 16.

An envious man waxeth lean with the fatness of his neighbors.—Socrates.

ALLAN LINE

Royal Mail Steamers

FALL AND WINTER SAILINGS FROM MONTREAL

LIVERPOOL	GLASGOW	HAVRE-LONDON
Tunisian . . . Oct. 14	Pretorian . . . Oct. 18	Corinthian . . . Oct. 12
Victorian . . . Oct. 21	Grampian . . . Oct. 23	Sicilian . . . Oct. 19
Corsican . . . Oct. 28	Scandinavian . . Nov. 1	Ionian . . . Oct. 26
Virginian . . . Nov. 4	Hesperian . . . Nov. 6	Pomeranian . . Nov. 2
Tunisian . . . Nov. 11	Pretorian . . . Nov. 15	Scotian . . . Nov. 9
Victorian . . . Nov. 18	Grampian . . . Nov. 20	Corinthian . . . Nov. 16
Corsican . . . Nov. 25		Sicilian . . . Nov. 23

CHRISTMAS SAILINGS

ST. JOHN-LIVERPOOL	PORTLAND-GLASGOW
Virginian . . . Dec. 6	Scandinavian . . . Dec. 4
Tunisian . . . Dec. 10	Ionian . . . Dec. 13
Victorian . . . Dec. 20	BOSTON-GLASGOW
	Hesperian . . . Dec. 11

NOTE SAILING OF NEW

R. M. S. ALSATIAN

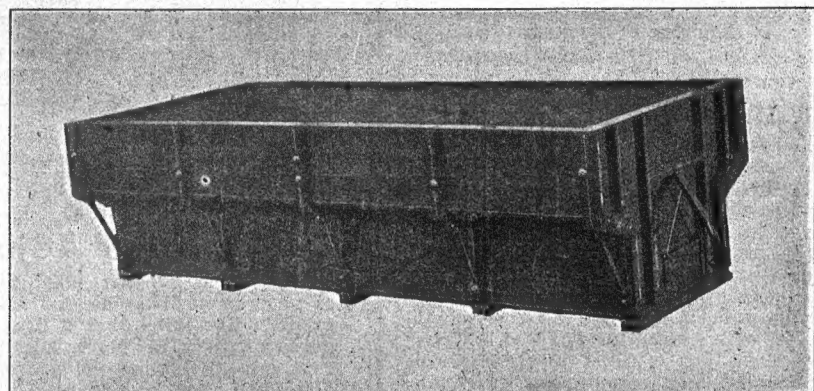
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FROM ST. JOHN DIRECT, JANUARY 3, 1914

Largest and finest steamer ever built for the Canadian trade. Numerous one-berth rooms. Gymnasium. Verandah cafe, Orchestra, Elevators, and all modern improvements.

RESERVE BERTHS EARLY

For rates, reservation of berths, etc., apply any railway agent, or
W. R. ALLAN.
General Northwestern Agent, Winnipeg.



The Strongest FLAX-TIGHT GRAIN TANK made, with Self-Locking Gate. Sold direct to you. We pay the freight to your station

Price of 125 Bushel Capacity \$30.00

Price of 150 Bushel Capacity \$31.00

These prices are for Cash with Order. Only best kiln-dried Fir lumber used. Our Grain Tanks are Guaranteed. Manufactured and sold only by

The Farmers' Machine Company Limited

WATROUS :: SASK.

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, October 1st, 1913

THE GUIDE REFERENDUM

Readers of The Guide will remember that a year ago we gave them an opportunity of expressing their opinions on eight of the leading public questions of the day through the medium of a referendum. The success of that referendum was such that we have decided to again ask our readers to declare their views, this time upon eleven questions of great national importance. Full particulars of the referendum will be found on page seven of this issue, and we trust all our readers, both men and women, will carefully study these questions and conditions, so that they may be ready to decide which way to cast their vote and to mark their ballot when it is published on December 3. Last year a large majority was given for woman suffrage, and therefore on this occasion women readers as well as men will be asked to take part in the referendum. Separate ballots will be printed, one for the women and the other for the men, so that from every home to which The Guide goes, we may get two votes. The question upon which readers of The Guide will be asked to pronounce will include some of those voted upon last year—Direct Legislation, Free Trade with Great Britain, Taxation of Land Values, Woman Suffrage and Public Ownership, and in addition questions will be submitted on Co-operation, Free Trade for Canada, the nomination of independent candidates for Parliament, and on Canada's duty in the matter of naval armament and peace. We want our readers not only to vote upon these questions but to discuss them in our columns, so that the decision may be based upon information and intelligent argument. Letters from those opposed to the policy of The Guide will be just as welcome as those which support our views, and the advocates of both sides of every question will be given an opportunity to lay their case before our readers. The importance of this referendum cannot be over estimated. Politicians and the press everywhere are watching the farmers of the West, and this is a great opportunity to show to the world where the men who are making Western Canada stand on the great national issues of the day.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

The Canadian Bankers' Association held its annual meeting in Winnipeg last week, but its sessions were not open to the public. It was transacting business of a character that the public are not allowed to know about. The report handed out to the newspapers states that the bankers expressed deep solicitude for the welfare of the western farmers and were anxious to loan them money on the security of their grain, which is permitted by an amendment made to the Bank Act at the last session of Parliament. We are anxious to secure as much information as possible on the financial conditions throughout the West. We want to know whether the bankers are loaning money to farmers at reasonable rates of interest and whether they are loaning any money upon the security of grain in farmers' granaries. We are also anxious to know what treatment the mortgage companies are according the farmers generally. Many of the mortgage companies in Winnipeg are exacting the very last pound of flesh from those who are in their grasp and have raised the rate of interest from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ and 3 per cent., even though they pay no more for their own money than they did previously. We have reports to the effect that the farmers are paying, more often than usual, as high as 10 per cent. on mortgage loans this year, and

that in some cases the loan companies are insisting that the mortgage be put on for at least 10 years. With this end in view we would like our readers to assist by supplying the following information:

1. Are you able to borrow money from your local bank upon good security to meet your absolute needs?
2. What rate of interest are the banks charging upon your loans?
3. Do you know of any instances where the banks have loaned money upon the security of grain in the farmer's granary? If so, relate the circumstances and the rate of interest charged.
4. Send us cancelled bank notes, for 1913 only, showing rates of interest charged.
5. What rate of interest are the mortgage companies charging this year, and what terms are they insisting upon?

We trust that our readers will assist us in giving this information freely and fully. It is no disgrace to borrow money from a bank nor to have a mortgage upon your farm, so that we hope that no one will feel any undue modesty in sending us this information. We will not divulge any names where it is so requested, and our readers may feel perfectly safe in giving us any information in their possession. It is a most important matter and it is essential that the facts of the situation should be made public. In addition to answering these questions send any other important information in a letter accompanying them. Address all correspondence on this subject to the Financial Editor, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg. All documents forwarded will be returned when we have used them. We trust that in the course of the next three or four weeks we will receive an immense number of letters from all three provinces giving us information upon this subject. Be sure to give the name of bank and the name of the loan company you are dealing with.

JUSTICE IN TAXATION

The exemption of improvements from taxation by rural municipalities and school districts has been part of the provincial law in the three Prairie Provinces for so long that it is now regarded as a matter of course. Under the system in vogue in the East and in the States to the south a farmer is taxed for improving his land, for building barns and houses and for having stock and implements. The Western method is unquestionably superior, for it makes the speculator who is holding land idle for a rise in price, pay precisely the same taxes for local purposes as the farmer who is cultivating his land, giving employment to labor, adding to the wealth of the world and setting in motion the wheels of commerce and industry. This is just, because the construction of roads and bridges, the provision of schools and the other public services performed by the municipalities and school districts add to the value of the speculator's land to precisely the same extent that they do to the land of the farmer. Why should not the same principle be applied to the raising of provincial and federal revenues? All public expenditures, if they are of benefit to the farmer, also bring to the speculator equal advantages in the increase in the value of his land. The Dominion Government, for instance, is building a railway to Hudson Bay. If that railway accomplishes its object and reduces the cost of carrying grain and other products to the British market, thereby raising the price of the wheat to the Canadian farmer, the value of all land suitable for farming tributary to the Hudson Bay Railway, whether in use or not, will be immediately increased in value. If the road is the success which is hoped for, the increase in value

will be much more than sufficient to pay the cost of the road, and under a fair system the land benefited would be taxed for that purpose. The cost of the road, however, is not being raised in that way. It is being raised by taxes upon the necessities of life imported to this country in exchange for Canadian exports of wheat and other commodities. Many of those who benefit by the increase in land values caused by federal and provincial expenditures do not contribute one cent to the fund from which those expenditures come. Millions of acres of western land are owned by people living outside the country, who obviously pay nothing to the federal treasury, while those owners who do live in the country pay only the same taxes as those who have no land and who reap no profit from the increase in land values. The farmer need have no fear of the taxation of land values. It will increase the taxes on his land, it is true, but it will relieve him of all taxes upon implements, building materials, furniture, clothing and food, while the profits that are now going to the speculator will be taxed into the public treasury to pay for the public works and to be used for the benefit of the community which caused the increase in value.

AN UNFORTUNATE OCCURRENCE

In the Toronto News of August 1 we find the following editorial article:

"In a challenge to the manufacturing industries of Canada, the Grain Growers' Guide declares itself to be 'The Official Organ of the Grain Growers' Associations of Manitoba and Saskatchewan and of the United Farmers of Alberta, numbering about 50,000 farmers.'"

"In a recent letter to the press, over his own name, Mr. F. W. Green, a leader in one of the Grain Growers' associations, has plainly repudiated the organship of The Guide. Mr. Green says that The Guide is a private concern, owned and operated by a private company, and the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' association 'has not and never has had anything whatever to do with the conduct or tone of the editorial columns of The Guide, either on the naval, reciprocity, free trade, sample market, elevator or any other question.' Mr. Green concludes: 'No one has any right to charge the Association with views expressed in the editorial columns of the Grain Growers' Guide.'"

The same article has appeared in the North Battleford Optimist, Rosthern Enterprise, Sydney (N.S.) Post, New Glasgow (N.S.) News, Grenfell (Sask.) Sun, Elgin (Man.) Banner, Estevan (Sask.) Progress, Sedgewick (Alta.) Sentinel, Gladstone (Man.) Age, the Regina Province and many other papers from Halifax to the Rocky Mountains. It is being industriously circulated by the Eastern protectionist press bureau. We cannot think that Mr. Green intended his words to be put to such a base use, and to find himself advertised by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association as one of the enemies of The Guide. The circulation of this article cannot injure The Guide because the farmers of the West know too well the fight The Guide has made to be led astray by anything the Manufacturers' Association may do. But by misrepresenting Mr. Green as the enemy of the official organ of the Association of which he is the secretary and managing director, the Manufacturers will place him in a false light. It is most unfortunate that Mr. Green should have put himself in a position where the Manufacturers regard him in the nature of an ally and as the enemy of The Guide and the organized farmers, as any lack of harmony in our organization is a weakness.

A Free Trader is one who does something to forward the cause of Free Trade.

AN HONEST REDISTRIBUTION

Sentiment is being worked up throughout Eastern Canada and pressure is being directed upon the Dominion Government so that the Maritime Provinces may receive special treatment under the coming Redistribution Bill. A conference of the Provincial Premiers has been called to meet in Ottawa this month in order to draw up some proposal by which the Maritime Provinces may be guaranteed for all time to come the same number of Dominion representatives as they now have. Down by the sea this proposition assumes the form of a "demand" as though it were a matter of right and not of special treatment. A surprising amount of support has already been marshalled. Politicians who hail from the Atlantic seaboard are naturally anxious to take advantage of all the local sentiment that can be stirred up over this question. Powerful interests, which fear the growing radicalism of the West, are anxious to put whatever extra weight they may on the side of the East. The protectionist and plutocratic press are also coming forward to champion the Maritime plea for over-representation. They foresee that before many years, if the West is given its full weight in the councils of the Dominion the balance of power will bound so forcibly on the side of Free Trade and other progressive measures that the hoary iniquities so long sheltered in the East will be jolted from their secure position and totter to their fall.

What does this proposition for the maintenance of the Maritime representation mean? It means that the far East is to be favored at the expense of the West. It means that a vote in Nova Scotia or New Brunswick will count for more than a vote in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Thousands of the West's most enterprising farmers and citizens have come from the Maritime Provinces, and they will be the first to resent the weakening of their ballot so that two Eastern votes can outweigh three Western votes. One man one vote is the only basis of democracy and anything less than this will not satisfy the West. To hand over to any section of the country greater power in federal affairs than its population warrants is directly opposed to both the spirit and the letter of the British North America Act. And to crystallize into a permanent law any such favoritism as the far-East politicians are advocating would only prove a source of endless controversy and ill-feeling. Those who would violate the foundation principle of Confederation for the personal interests, for party advantage or even to please a small section of the country, are not the friends of the Maritime Provinces, but the foes of the whole Dominion. Why should any objection be made to the West securing all the representation at Ottawa to which its population entitles it? The Prairie Provinces have never been fairly represented, and the way Redistribution lags and loiters behind the census, the fast-growing West seems doomed to be always several members of Parliament short of its fair quota. At the present time the 937,955 people in the Maritime Provinces have 35 Dominion members, whereas all the population west of the Great Lakes, 1,715,189 in number, have only the same federal representation of 35. These are the census figures of 1911, and if account be taken of the hundreds of thousands of newcomers pouring into Western Canada year by year it is plain that the Western farmer's ballot today has only half the power of the far Easterner. The legal unit of population, found by dividing Quebec's population of 2,003,232 by 65, is 30,818. When the Borden Government brings down its Redistribution Bill, which, by the way, is long overdue, we trust that the plain rule of justice and democracy will obtain. Nothing less will be fair to any part of Canada. The West asks

no favors. Representation by population is its demand, and this is the only basis on which a harmonious Confederation can continue. The people of the whole Dominion should unite on this common platform of fair play and no favors.

CO-OPERATION AND PEACE

While the governments of the leading nations of the world are competing with each other in the mad rush to pile up armaments and each is endeavoring to outstrip its rivals in the creation of engines of destruction, the number of those who are hoping and working for international peace and disarmament is daily growing. The spirit of mutual trust and goodwill, which is essential to a peaceful understanding between the nations, is being promoted probably more than in any other way through international conferences, such, for instance, as the Dry Farming Congress, held last year at Lethbridge, the Medical Congress, which was held in London last month, and the Congress of the International Co-operative Alliance, recently concluded in Glasgow. At such gatherings, even though the evils of war may not be discussed, friendships are formed and a spirit of brotherhood is cultivated, which is bound to have its effect in helping to bring about a better understanding between nations. One of the strongest forces at work for peace is unquestionably the co-operative movement. William Maxwell, the president of the International Co-operative Alliance, in an article on this subject recently published, said:

"By the persistent advocacy of International Peace, which is synonymous with international co-operation, the bond of friendship is being drawn closer and closer between the workers of the world.

"International wars are not made by the workers, although by such wars the workers are made the sufferers. The acquisition of territory or the spoliation of a neighboring State can have no place in the workers' program; therefore, the closer alliance of the workers of the world will always stand for a peaceful and rational settlement of international difficulties. The history of the world proves that most of the wars of the past had their root in greed of territory or ambition to conquer.

"It is sadly to be regretted that the war spirit is still with us, if the menacing attitude of some present-day governments counts for anything. Who shall have the greatest number of engines of destruction seems to be the ruling passion of our European administrations. This means extra burdens of taxation for the worker, with no return. A thorough understanding amongst the millions of co-operators throughout the world, to protest against the barbaric arbitrament of war, would go far to insure the blessings of International Peace in every part of the world."

Thinking people throughout the world are rapidly coming to realize the truth contained in this statement. The work of the co-operative movement in reducing the cost of living and promoting thrift and independence among its members is a noble one; its work for international peace and goodwill is far higher and nobler.

THE HIGH COST OF LIVING

Statistics are not required to prove the fact that the cost of living in this country has increased very rapidly during the past few years. We all know that whenever we purchase either the necessities or the luxuries of life we get less for our money than we did ten, or even five years ago, and that unless our incomes are considerably larger than they were we are worse off than we used to be. This condition is not confined to Canada; it exists in every civilized country in the world and consequently it must be attributed to some world-wide cause which Canada, by itself, has little power to cope with. A report recently issued by the British government, however, reveals the fact that while the cost of living has increased all over the world, Canada has the distinction of being the country in which the greatest increase has been recorded. In England and in France, the increase between 1900 and 1912 was 15 per cent.; in Australia

and in New Zealand it was 16 per cent.; in Germany it was 30 per cent.; in Belgium, 32 per cent.; in Austria-Hungary, 35 per cent., and in Canada 51 per cent. The United States figure for 1912 is not given in the report, but other reports place the increase in the cost of living in that country at 50 per cent. The huge economic waste involved in the maintenance of huge naval and military armaments, and the increased production of gold are the chief causes to which the rise in world's prices is attributed, but these figures show that besides the general causes there must be local conditions to account for the fact that prices have increased to a much greater extent in Canada and the United States than in other countries.

He would be bold, perhaps, who would undertake to put his finger on any one thing and declare that that was the only cause for the much greater ratio of increase, but there can be no doubt that one thing which has caused prices to rise so rapidly in Canada and the United States is the development of trusts and combines which control the production and consequently the price of many of the necessities of life. England, instead of combines which raise the price of food and clothing, has co-operative stores which keep down the cost of these commodities to the lowest possible level. Another condition which is responsible for the increase in the cost of living in Canada is the craze for speculation in real estate, which has resulted in a large increase in rents. In England rents have been practically stationary during the period covered by the report, some sections, including London, actually showing a small decline.

Evidence is certainly accumulating to show that while nature has made Canada one of the richest countries in the world, its people are being exploited and pillaged to an extent that is not equalled in any other part of the planet.

The new Solicitor General, Hon. Arthur Meighen, is going to be a busy man if all that the newspapers say is true. Among the work already mapped out for him is a further investigation into ocean freight rates, a portion of the work hitherto in the hands of the Minister of Justice, including that of dealing with applications for clemency towards convicts, and the organization of the Conservative party in Saskatchewan in preparation for the next election. We hope he won't be too busy to tackle the question of reducing the duty on agricultural implements. Mr. Meighen made a fine speech on that topic in 1911, when his party was in opposition, and it will be a great pity if he forgets it now he is a member of the government.

William Travers Jerome, deputy attorney-general of the State of New York, said in court the other day:

"The State of New York wants back a man whom it regards as a homicidal lunatic when influenced by his insane delusions, and a vicious degenerate at other times—a man criminal in his lucid intervals and dangerous in his insane ones."

This, be it remembered, is the Harry Thaw for whom hysterical women at Coaticook and Sherbrooke, Que., cheered and wept when he was endeavoring to escape the penalty of his sins by seeking sanctuary on Canadian soil.

When we tax British goods we fine ourselves for buying from our brothers. Free Trade with the Motherland would be both patriotic and profitable.

The C.M.A. are loyal to the British Empire so long as it helps their business, but when there is a clash between patriotism and profits, the purse wins out.

The Guide Referendum

The Grain Growers' Guide believes that the will of the people should decide all questions of public policy. It believes that the Referendum is the best way to find out exactly what the people think. Accordingly The Guide will hold another Referendum this December, by which its readers, men and women alike, are invited to express their opinion upon eleven question of pressing national importance

What do the people of the Prairie Provinces think upon these eleven vital questions? That is what The Guide Referendum is being conducted to find out. This is the only opportunity any part of the Canadian people have of pronouncing upon these progressive measures, and we trust every man and woman entitled to vote will mark their ballot, to be published in the issue of next December 3. These questions concern the whole Dominion and not only the Prairie Provinces, so we want our readers to

combine to make the Referendum a full expression of their opinions, no matter where they live. Canadian public opinion must deal one way or another with the Taxation of Land Values, the system of Protection, the danger of Militarism, and the various other problems mentioned. By addressing themselves to these up-to-date issues, Guide readers will not only stamp themselves as the true Progressives in this country, but will also do themselves a lasting benefit.

Rules

1. The official ballots will be published in The Guide only once, on December 3, 1913. Extra copies of that issue cannot be secured, since this Referendum is for Guide readers only.

2. There will be a woman's ballot and a man's ballot, both exactly alike, so that the wives, mothers and any woman 21 years of age may vote as well as the men 21 years of age.

3. Each question should be answered simply by writing "Yes" or "No" after the question.

4. The ballot will be absolutely secret. Readers must sign the ballot, otherwise it will be rejected as a spoiled ballot. No names, however, will be published, but only the total numbers voting "Yes" or "No" on the questions.

5. The ballot should be mailed to "Referendum Editor, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.," as soon after December 3 as possible.

6. Letters to The Guide are invited dealing with any of the questions in the Referendum. Letters opposed to The Guide's policy are just as welcome and will be published just as freely as those in favor, but all letters should be kept as short as possible.

The Questions

1. Are you in favor of having the Initiative, Referendum and Right of Recall placed upon the statute books of your own province, in such a form as to give the people complete control over all legislation and legislators?

2. Are you in favor of Free Trade with Great Britain?

3. Are you in favor of the complete abolition of the Canadian Customs Tariff?

4. Are you in favor of having all school, municipal, provincial and federal revenues raised by a direct tax on land values?

Note.—"Land" here is used in its economic sense to include all natural resources.

5. Are you in favor of placing a special surtax of \$25 per quarter-section upon all vacant farm lands?

6. Are you in favor of placing a special surtax of \$25 per quarter-section upon the land held by one individual or corporation above four quarter-sections?

7. Are you in favor of having all railways, telegraphs, telephones and express services owned and operated by the public?

8. Are you in favor of extending the franchise to women on equal terms with men?

9. Are you in favor of Dominion Legislation providing for the incorporation of co-operative societies?

10. Are you in favor of the nomination of Parliamentary candidates pledged to support the farmers' platform, regardless of the action of both political parties?

11. Do you believe that Canada, instead of spending millions for naval armament (either British or Canadian), should devote her energies and spend millions, if necessary, towards the establishment of universal peace and disarmament and the settlement of international disputes by arbitration?

Women May Vote

The Guide has always been a staunch champion of Woman Suffrage. In this Referendum it will give practical proof of its belief by having a woman's ballot as well as a man's ballot, allowing the women to vote on the self-same questions as the men. The only qualification needed is that of being a woman reader of The Guide, 21 years of age. This is the first time in the history of Canada the women have been invited or even allowed to express their views upon matters of vital public welfare. The privilege thus thrown open to the prairie women carries with it a responsibility. Those who feel themselves poorly informed along certain lines have time to study the eleven questions in the two months before the voting will take place. Without doubt the democracy of the twentieth century demands the wisdom, sympathy and insight of woman for its full development, and Canadian women cannot set themselves too soon to the solution of the problems now affecting the economic and social well-being of the Dominion. Most men are free to confess that they have made more or less of a botch of trying to run the government by themselves. We look for a new moral impetus, a saner outlook and wider human sympathy to enter into the settlement of our public questions with the advent of women into public affairs.

An Educational Campaign

While we are anxious for as large a response as possible, the educational effect of the Referendum is still more important than the actual voting. Readers will be able to study all these questions at their leisure, discuss the doubtful points through the columns of the Mail Bag, during the next two months and make up their minds calmly and deliberately, free from all outside influences, such as party leanings or the personality of political candidates. No one knows everything about these eleven national questions. Here is a splendid chance for us to learn more about them from each other. By December 3, we hope that over 33,000 of our men and women readers will have come to their own conclusions on these questions and be ready to cast their ballots in The Guide Referendum.

Farming for Profit

A Department Devoted to the

Practical Problems of Farmer and Stockman

THE CROPS AND OTHER MATTERS

Everywhere in travelling over the country, there come reports of good crops, and of grain of high quality, and with very few exceptions, all safely harvested. From Saskatoon all the way along to the Alberta border, threshing was in full swing, but when one comes further north, the aspect of the country changes, and although a large acreage is under grain, still it is evident that from Lloydminster to Edmonton the country is more suitable for raising stock, and grain is later in ripening than further east. However, while a few fields of oats here and there from Vegreville north, remained still to be cut, the major portion of the crop was either in the stook or stack. As the train approaches the Northern capital, more green feed is seen, and consequently more live stock, but when one thinks of the vast stretch of country tributary to the railway, the number of head of live stock to every farmer works out at a very low average. Around Edmonton the yield of grain is estimated at 30 to 35 bushels per acre for wheat, and from 75 to 90 bushels for oats. The average yield of green feed is estimated at 2½ tons to the acre, and has been sold in Edmonton lately as high as \$15 per ton. The hay crop in the north this year has been a very good one, while the yield from the root crop is excellent.

The Guide representative talking to one of the oldest and most experienced millers in Northern Alberta, was told that the present grain crop was the best in the past thirteen years.

Garden Truck, Etc.

Taking a leisurely survey of the Edmonton City Market, the other morning, the writer was amazed at the magnificence of the displays of garden produce, grown in the adjoining country, and brought in by farmers and homesteaders, for sale in the city. Every kind of vegetable one could think of was seen, wagon loads of fine, solid-hearted cabbages, splendid potatoes, onions, leeks, radishes and carrots were displayed for sale, and judging from the buyers crowding round the stands and wagons, a good brisk trade was in progress. Coarse grains and green feed, timothy and upland hay were all selling well, while in home-killed fresh beef and pork, chickens, eggs and butter, a steady demand was evidenced.

The Stock Outlook

The Live Stock Commissioner for Alberta, when asked if there was a good demand for stock, replied that there was no stock to be had in the province, and he was referring enquirers to the eastern stockyards. The outlook for the pure-bred stock industry looks very bright, and prices next spring are likely to rule high.

The Dairy Industry

A large business is done in dairying around Edmonton, the city boasting probably the best equipped dairy plant in the West, and the observer could see from the number of milk and cream cans lying around the stations, or being put on the trains, that farmers were going in largely for keeping a few dairy cows around the farm, and acquiring from their product a steady income all the year round.

The Fair Season

The fair season is in full swing in Alberta just now, and in conversation with one or two of the judges, the writer was informed that the class of stock exhibited was generally of a high quality, and more especially in the newly settled districts, many of which are having a fair for the first time this year. Nearly all the small towns in the great stretch of country to the north and west of Edmonton had a fair, and while it might possibly be more profit-

able to group two or three of these small districts together, and make one good show, still the local country fair is doing good work in its way, in fostering and building up the mixed farming industry. All the judges speak very highly of the displays of grains, grasses and vegetables put on exhibition at these small fairs.

Progressive Agriculture

The Department of Agriculture and the Board of Agricultural Education, under the minister, the Hon. Duncan Marshall, will open the Alberta Provincial Schools of Agriculture at Claresholm, Olds and Vermilion, on October 28. The aim and work of these schools, which are in a very special sense the institutions of the farmers of Alberta, established for the training and fitting of their sons and daughters for their business of life, will form the subject of a special article in these columns, in a subsequent issue.

The Fairs and Institute branch of the Department will again hold short course schools in different parts of the Province during the coming winter, as well as their usual institute work, a special feature of the latter being the Women's Institute work, which is receiving special attention, and is being taken up with enthusiasm by the women on the farms in Alberta.

The Seeds and Weeds Branch have done a great deal of splendid work this

of a flock, or increasing their present holdings, the executive of the Manitoba Sheep Breeders' Association has decided to bring in a number of young grade ewes, from the western ranges, for distribution (at cost) throughout the province. These will be the best young ewes procurable, one or two years old, and personally selected by a member of the executive.

It is not the intention of the Association to derive a profit from the sales, the object being merely to assist the farmer to secure what he needs at lowest price by shipping in full car lots, and distributing from some central point. The Association is prepared to take applications at the following rates:

(a) Full carloads (220 head) delivered to any station in Manitoba, either to an individual or to two or more clubbing together, at \$7.00 per head.
(b) Less than car lots, but not less than 12 head, delivered to any station in the province at \$7.50 per head. If two or more purchasers require delivery at one station they agree among themselves as to choice of stock. A deposit equalling 25 per cent. of price must accompany the application, balance payable upon delivery of sheep, about October 20.

The Association reserves the right to refuse all applications and return deposits if applications total less than one

the larger shows in the East or West, and by winning boars.

In purebred Leicesters Mr. Mackay has a large number of matured rams and ram lambs, also a very select bunch of ewe lambs and breeding ewes, and quite a number of good rams suitable for use in grade flocks.

To those who wish to get into sheep Mr. Mackay offers something special in 150 high-grade Leicester ewe lambs at just about mutton price, also 300 head of young grade breeding ewes, and rams to mate with them if desired, or he can hold them and breed to good rams at any time customer wishes.

Mr. Mackay is still offering a few young Shorthorn bulls out of good milking dams and got by the best dual-purpose sires obtainable.

PRESERVING FENCE POSTS

Wood-rot, in all its forms, is due to the action of fungi working under suitable air and moisture conditions. In fence posts these conditions are most favorable at or near the surface of the ground, and hence it is there that decay first starts. Some woods, like the cedar and tamarack, are more resistant to fungus attack and may last, as fence posts, from eight to ten years. Unfortunately, however, the supply of these woods has grown very scarce and the farmer is faced with the alternative of importing durable material at a high price or of applying preservatives to the common non-durable woods which grow in his own wood lot. As the latter alternative is not only cheaper, but also much more effective, it is of considerable economic interest to the farmer to know how these wood-preservatives are applied.

Creosote, a "dead" oil of coal tar, is perhaps the best preservative for this purpose, as it does not dissolve out of the treated wood, when in contact with moist earth. It costs from eight to fifteen cents per gallon.

There are two methods of applying the creosote, but before either method can be applied, it is necessary to have the posts well seasoned, if the best results are desired. This seasoning is best accomplished by peeling the bark from the posts and then stacking them in loose piles in the open air for several months, so the amount of water in the wood may be reduced to the smallest per cent. possible.

The Brush Method consists in applying the creosote like a coat of paint to the lower portion of the post, up to a point six inches above the ground line, the creosote being first heated to one hundred and eighty degrees Fahrenheit. Two or more coats may be applied, time being allowed between each application for the creosote to soak into the wood.

What is known as the Open Tank Method, while more expensive, secures deeper penetration and gives better results, especially when the posts are split or checked. The creosote is heated to boiling point in a metal tank, and if such is not available, a simple and effective apparatus can be made by boring two holes about two feet apart, in the lower half of one of the staves of a water-tight barrel, and screwing into these holes two pieces of iron piping three to four feet long, which are connected by a shorter vertical pipe with two elbow joints, thus forming a complete circuit somewhat resembling the handle of a mug.

The barrel is then filled with enough creosote to cover both upper and lower pipe holes and a fire is kindled under the lower horizontal pipe, which heats the creosote in the pipes and creates a circulation which continues until all the creosote within the barrel is at boiling-point. The posts are then placed in this boiling liquid for about five hours, after which they are immediately transferred to another barrel of creosote, or else the fire is put out, and they are allowed to remain in the tank until the creosote becomes thoroughly cooled.

Continued on Page 20



One-day-old Colts Belonging to R. J. Donnelly, Foxwarren, Man.

summer, and it is gratifying to note that their efforts in combating the farmers' greatest enemy, the weeds, are meeting with the success and appreciation such work merits. In a few cases prosecutions have had to be resorted to, and convictions obtained, but this recourse seems to be the only remedy to make a certain class of careless farmers realize that there is such an ordinance in Alberta as the "Noxious Weeds Act."

The Provincial Legislature is at present in session and several vital measures concerning the farmer, notably the Alberta Elevators, Good Roads and Cheaper Money for the Farmer, will probably come up before the session closes. To quote the leader of the opposition in a recent speech, "Agricultural credit, next to good roads, is vitally essential to the development of the farming industry of the Province of Alberta."

MANITOBA SHEEP SALES

Owing to the lively interest in sheep-breeding that has developed in the Province in recent years and the keen demand for young breeding ewes from those desirous of laying the foundation

full carload. All applications must be in by October 8.

SALES BY A. J. MACKAY

A. J. Mackay, the well-known breeder of Macdonald, Man., has recently made the following sales: One yearling Shorthorn bull to Wm. McKenzie, Welwyn, Sask., and the following in Berkshires: One yearling boar and two young sows to Steve Tomecko, Lipton, Sask.; single boar to Jno. McKenzie, Baldur; trio of spring pigs to Frank Clough, Raymore, Sask.; boar to Geo. Fletcher, Tisdale, Sask.; boar to P. H. Witters, Okotoks, Alta.; boar to T. J. Taylor, Cartwright, Man.; boar to Jno. R. Hume, Souris, Man.; pair of spring pigs to J. H. Voysey, Spy Hill, Sask.; boar to Jno. W. Thompson, Plumas, Man.; sow to Geo. W. Thurston, Macdonald, Man.; boar to J. K. McLennan, Gladstone, Man.; trio to J. Harold Shier, Ilamota, Man.

In Leicesters he has recently shipped a ram lamb and three ewe lambs to Donald McCaskill, of Gladstone.

Mr. Mackay still has for sale a few spring farrowed pigs and about fifty of July and August farrow. These are nearly all from sows that have won at

The Mail Bag

A NEW BRUNSWICK CO-OPERATOR

Editor, Guide:—I notice in the last issue of your paper that you make the statement that in the Maritime Provinces there is already a wholesale association for the benefit of retailers. I am very anxious to get in touch with this whole situation and would kindly ask you to give me the address of this firm. Up to the present time it has escaped my notice, although I am aware of several retailers.

In Upper Sackville here we are working along this line just as fast as we can. We intend to properly organize this fall, but in the meantime have taken up the question of fertilizer and already have saved ourselves several hundred dollars by buying the chemicals and mixing ourselves. We have also ordered two cars of flour and some feed which we will let go at a small advance. We have had a sample of this and feel sure of what we are doing. We can land it here for some \$1.40 less per bbl. than the retail price. Possibly this wholesale association in our provinces may be able to help us even yet. We have run against some nasty snags but we are coming.

I enjoy your paper and also the book on the tariff. I am beginning to learn. Keep up the work.

G. FRED FAWCETT.
Upper Sackville, N.B.

MR. GREEN AND MR. LAMB

Editor, Guide:—I note you have published in your Mail Bag of August 6 issue an attack on me signed by Mr. Lamb in part as follows:—

"Mr. Green is, instead of trying to break the trusts, busy helping them to strengthen their work for he seems to be doing all he can to break up the Local Association. I will give you my reasons for so doing. About the last 4th of May I wrote him in regard to a speaker for our newly organized Association, and to the time of writing we are as near as we were. Then the questions we ask for our guidance in building up the Grain Growers are answered so briefly and with as little interest as though these matters were too small for a powerful organization as the Grain Growers."

I will not attempt a reply at this time. I herewith attach a copy of the

correspondence. Interested parties may judge as to the brevity, lack of interest or necessity for such a letter as you have published.

March 29, 1913.

F. W. Green, Esq.—

"We have a public meeting arranged for the 19th of April to be held in Ogema at 7 p.m. Can you arrange to have a good speaker there? If Mr. Hamilton of McTaggart is at liberty we know him and would be pleased to have him. Kindly write me early so that I can arrange the meeting."

J. J. LAMB,
Sec'y, Ogema G. G. A.
April 5, 1913.

J. J. Lamb, Esq.—

"Re your meeting on April 19. This is a very bad time of year, it seems to us, to hold a meeting, as seeding will not be finished. However, you should write to Mr. M. P. Boddy of Rouleau, who is district director for the Soo line and the C.N.R. line, and ask him if he can send Mr. Hamilton. Doubtless he will arrange to suit you."

F. W. G.
June 28, 1913.

F. W. Green, Esq.—

"I am writing my final letter as secretary of the Ogema G.G.A. unless I can get better satisfaction than I have hitherto. I wrote asking for a speaker for a public meeting. The answer I get is to refer me to a Mr. Boddy of Rouleau. I wrote him asking him to arrange for some one, Mr. Hamilton preferred. On the 14th May he answered saying he would see what he could do. I wrote him again on the 2nd of June and at the time of writing have got no answer."

"Now this does not seem to be at all business like to keep this fooling up for six weeks. I have held back from the G.G.A. for some years on account of the newspaper comments and now I feel like jumping out of it from my personal knowledge. What is wrong? Are the G.G.A. so busy that they have not time to attend to the small fry in the organization? I would like some satisfaction. Either you have not speakers or that we are to go on ourselves without aid. Please let me know what we are to do in this matter."

J. J. LAMB,
Sec'y, Ogema G.G.A.

July 3, 1913.

J. J. Lamb, Esq.—

"Yours of the 28th ult. to hand. I note that you say this is your final letter unless you get satisfaction. You wrote for a speaker for a public meeting and I referred you to a Mr. Boddy of Rouleau. You wrote him asking for a Mr. Hamilton. On the 14th he answered he would do what he could."

"I am sorry you feel like jumping the job. We are holding scores of picnics these days. We have between six and seven hundred local Associations, a large number of which are holding picnics. A great many of them would like speakers. Men that are any use as speakers are usually busy men. It is not the easiest thing in the world to get a man to promise definitely to go out to a place like Dahinda. Personally I should like to go, but it would take me three or four days unless I attempted to drive there with an auto, but owing to the condition of the roads it is hard to say how long it would take."

"I have written Mr. Boddy. He is going to Midale on the 4th. I have also written Mr. Teggart of Rouleau and tried to get him to go out to Dahinda. I have also written Mr. Conlon, district director of district 15, and endeavored to get him to go to Dahinda."

"We had decided to leave this matter in the hands of these district directors. The district directors were appointed by the delegates at the convention to manage this class of work."

"You ask, 'What is wrong? Are the Grain Growers so busy that they have no time to attend to the small fry in the organization?' I might answer that most of the executive officers are very busy. They do not get their living out of the Grain Growers' Association. They are only men like yourself. I am the only paid officer the Association has and it is simply impossible for me to attend to the duties of the office and go to all the special meetings at the same time. Nothing would please me better, I can assure you, than to be there. However, I feel sure that either Mr. Boddy, Mr. Teggart or Mr. Conlon, or perhaps Mr. Hamilton, will be at your picnic and I hope if they are that an opportunity will be given them to speak."

"Personally, I have travelled many weary miles to reach picnics and when I got there the directors seemed to think the most important part was for me to

watch the sports. I have no need to go that far to see sports and I imagine this holds good with many of our men. When a speaker travels a long way to give an address I ask you as one of our officers to give them the best kind of opportunity to deliver that address. He comes with a message. Give him a chance to deliver it."

"Trusting someone will be at your picnic and should they fail, select from among the men gathered there one or two to address the gathering on organization, co-operation and problems of the day. Train men to take an active part in our Association. Do not get discouraged. Throw your head up and shoulders back. Plant your feet firmly and assist in the work of building up this farmers' organization. Mark you, it is not easy and we cannot afford to lose such men as you."

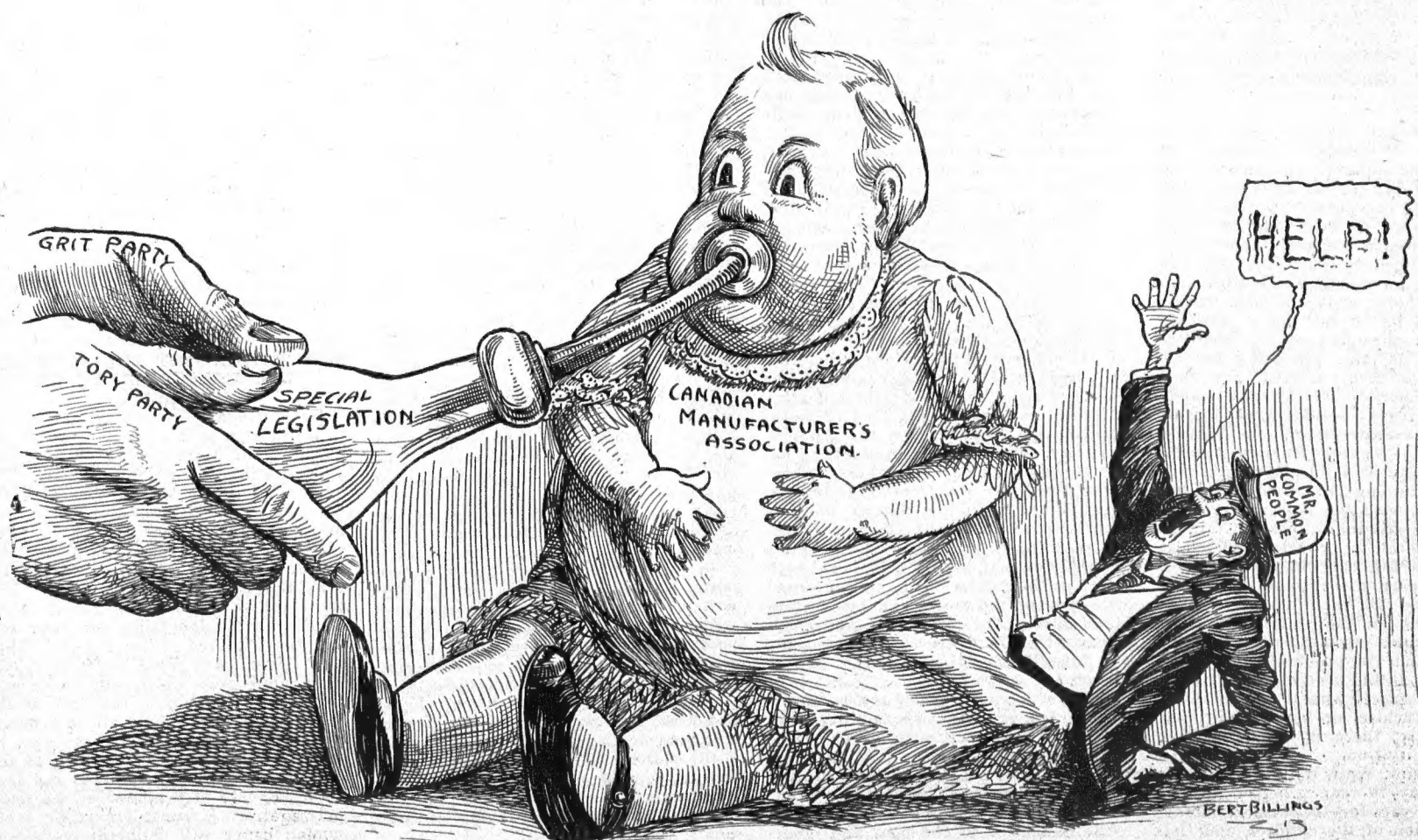
F. W. G.

On July 26 I wrote him again as follows: "Yours of the 21st inst. to hand. Glad to note that your people are realizing that your Local Association is an Engine of Democracy within itself. Our power is made up of a power generated at each of the Local Associations. There is no power at the Central but such as is made up of the power of each of the Local Associations hitched together. Our annual convention today, to a very large extent, controls the policy and destiny of Canada and your Association is a part of it. Talk about disbanding in face of all the problems that are to be solved by the men who own the land! The very mention of disband makes my blood boil."

"I am convinced there is no salvation from adverse conditions except such salvation as is wrought by a combination of the men who suffer. Whether you succeed in getting a speaker or not, there must be men amongst you who can express the difficulties that beset you and word a resolution expressing what you think would bring relief. Whatever it is you men at Dahinda want to see done, put it in the form of a resolution. Make things hot around Dahinda. Train half a dozen good speakers in your neighborhood that we may send out to arouse and enthrall the men in a wider field to a necessity of organization and co-operation."

Whether Mr. Hamilton or Mr. Teggart should reach you in time for your meeting on August 2 or not, do not be discouraged.

Continued on Page 15



"BUILDING UP A WELL-ROUNDED DOMINION"

The Country Homemakers

Conducted by Francis Marion Beynon.

ANSWERS TO AN ANTI-SUFFRAGIST

This week we have two letters strongly opposed to suffrage. I shall answer the one from Wolf Willow, since it is fair-minded, courteous and free from personalities which the editor of this department does not regard as argument.

I believe that Wolf Willow is honestly opposed to suffrage for very laudable reasons. She wants children to be better cared for and a better race of men reared.

That is what I want also, and I want to say to Wolf Willow that children are cared for by the woman voter as they never were before in the history of the world. The Inter-Parliamentary Union, an international body of sociologists, has this to say of Colorado, where women have voted for twenty years: "Colorado has the sanest, the most humane, the most progressive, most scientific laws relating to the child to be found on any statute books in the world."

Here are some of them: Laws establishing a state home for dependent children, three of the five members of the board to be women; making mothers joint guardians of their children with the fathers; raising the age of protection for girls to eighteen years; creating juvenile courts; making education compulsory for all children between the ages of eight and sixteen, except the ailing, those taught at home, those over fourteen who have completed the eighth grade, those who support themselves, or whose parents need their help and support; establishing truant or parental schools; making it a criminal offense for parents or other persons to contribute to the delinquency of children; forbidding children of sixteen or under to work more than eight hours a day in any mill, factory or store, or in any other occupation that may be deemed unhealthful; requiring that at least three of the six members of the board of county visitors must be women; establishing a state industrial home for girls, three of the five members of the board of control to be women; providing that any person employing a child under fourteen in any mine, smelter, mill, factory or underground works shall be punished by imprisonment in addition to fine.

These laws directly concerned with the welfare of the child are supplemented by the following safeguards thrown about motherhood and the home:

Laws making father and mother joint heirs of deceased children; requiring joint signature of husband and wife to every chattel mortgage, sale of household goods used by the family, or conveyance or mortgage of homestead; making it a misdemeanor to fail to support aged or infirm parents; providing that no woman shall work more than eight hours a day at labor requiring her to be on her feet; requiring one woman physician on the board of the insane asylum; providing for the care of the feeble-minded, for their free maintenance, and for the inspection of private eleemosynary institutions by the State Board of Charities; making the Colorado Humane Society a state bureau of child and animal protection; enforcing pure food inspection in harmony with the national law and making it a criminal offense to fail, refuse or neglect to provide food, clothing, shelter and care in case of sickness of wife or minor child.

Every one of the above laws has been written on the statute books of Colorado since women acquired the franchise and the proof that woman's influence is at the root of it is that in the other states where women have not the franchise, or have acquired it only recently, there is a notable lack of such legislation.

Now I think Wolf Willow will agree that the way to rear a better race of men is to care for the health, morals and education of the children and Colorado is doing that as it has not been done in any other state on the continent,

and she is doing it by bending the energies of all instead of half of her adult population to the task.

Wolf Willow's idea that women are to regard themselves as a mere adjunct to man, an after-thought of Providence, so to speak, is to my mind the real basic reason why we are breeding the race of weaklings about which she complains.

The theory that a woman should appeal to a man through her basest qualities—her vanity, her weakness, for which a more honest word is incompetence; her mental dependence, which is either ignorance or stupidity, revolts me, more especially as these attributes appeal to the basest side of man's nature—his vanity, his sensual passions and his arrogance. I refuse to believe that such a low appeal is necessary to the perpetuation of the human race.

How can the woman who has to wheedle or coax or scheme or look pretty to get from her husband what she has honestly earned, give her child any real moral stamina or high sense of honor?

Or, how can the woman whose thoughts are filled day in and day out with petty gossip and selfish ambitions bounded by the four walls of her own home, bless her progeny with mental vigor or brilliance?

I am going to be very radical and say that I do not regard the much-vaunted motherhood of such women as

our business to prevent careless officials from murdering thousands of infants every year through their neglect. The ballot is one weapon in this fight for the health, chastity and life of these children which women in other states have used well. I regard it as an obligation on the part of every woman in this country to go out and arm herself with this weapon so that when she prays our government to protect our children her prayers may get a hearing at that great tribunal where earnestness and necessity are small forces compared with a tiny ballot paper.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

TO BE ATTRACTIVE IS WOMAN'S MAIN DUTY

Dear Miss Beynon:—My recent letter to your page earned me some local jars for "knocking" the town which I so obviously meant; but I am three-thirds Irish, so I just put the chip on my shoulder and sally out again.

This time it is the suffrage. I have watched the progress of the movement on both sides of the water, and was interested in the accounts of the various women writers in Winnipeg, of their adventures in that line at the Stampede. I have been a long time making up my mind on the subject, but have at last reached a conclusion.

I find that I am strictly orthodox,

CREEDLESS

The world has a thousand creeds, and never a one have I:
Nor church of my own, though a million spires are pointing the way on high.
But I float on the bosom of faith, that bears me along like a river:
And the lamp of my soul is alight with love, for life, and the world, and the Giver.
I know how brief is my span, and I know how certain is death;
And I send out a prayer of love and trust with the breathing of every breath;
And heretic though I am, outside of the pale of creeds,
I have love in my heart for God and man: and I think it is all one needs.

—ELLA WHEELER WILCOX (in Good Housekeeping).

the great and lasting boon to the world it is popularly supposed to be. The greatness of motherhood is, I believe, in direct proportion to the greatness of the mother.

We have too long been contented with the kind of motherhood that can look out of the window and see little children toiling incredible hours in factories or canning sheds over the way, until their small heads grow dizzy and their little fingers are bruised and bleeding, and say calmly, "Thank God, it isn't my children," or who can see the poor wayward girl being driven in to a life of disgrace and shame by economic conditions and turn coolly away, content that her own daughter is chaste; with the sort of motherhood that can know that in the poor districts of our cities tiny babies are dying like flies and yet feel no responsibility for the conditions that cause their death.

I tell you, sisters, this kind of motherhood isn't good enough for the present day. We want a new spirit of national motherhood—mothers whose love for their own children teaches them love for all children; mothers who will not boast of their weakness but seek for strength to fight the battle for their own and their neighbors' children; mothers who are more concerned with raising the moral and intellectual standards of the community and country in which they live than in applying the latest suggestions of the beauty doctor.

It won't do for us to try to throw the burden of this responsibility onto the men. It is our business to see to it that the little ones are given a chance in life, a fighting chance to become decent men and women. It is our business to see to it that our daughters—the daughters of the poor and ignorant as well as of the well-to-do—are not driven into a life of degradation. It is

and believe that man was intended by nature to take the initiative in all things, and that woman was made to help him, mostly as an inspiration. I believe that it is woman's business to be as attractive as nature or art will let her, that she should never over-tax her powers at work, and that the preservation of her attractions is one of her main duties. Men naturally admire beauty and feminine graces, women admire strength. This is instinctive, and, so far as the sexes are related to each other, instinct governs.

Now, I know that you are disgusted with me by now, and think me coarse and primitive, but I think time will tell that I am correct.

The next thing that I believe to be woman's duty, is to raise her children and raise them well. The girls should be brought up to be chaste, above all things, and to cultivate graces of the mind and body. The boys should have a Spartan training, and be taught from the first that their business is to be strong, to surmount obstacles, both physical, mental, and moral, to protect their sisters, to be pure in order to conserve their strength, which makes them men.

In order to do all these things woman must, for the good of the race, cultivate a little hardness in her dealings with husbands. I mean in taking advantage of the laws relating to non-support, etc., instead of sheltering weaklings by mistaken unselfishness.

I hear an outcry from "drudges" far and near, that they cannot keep attractive, and do the work they have to do. Well, if there are "men" who are not men, who have not that splendid animal instinct to forage, to provide, to protect, there was a fault in those men's training.

I live near the big Dominion Buffalo Park, of so great an extent that the

animals in it are practically in a wild state. As I drive along, the buffalo cows and their calves shrink back, and the males step forward, with their great frontal bulk and horns on the defence. The same with the antelope, those beautiful, spirited things. The does and little fawns lie complacently while the male comes bravely forward, all alert, until the strange intruders are gone. I recollect a cow that had a calf on our farm. It was a barren enough spot, around the clump of bushes where she hid it, but the gallant leader of the herd browsed away on the arid sprouts, ever vigilant, while the rest of the herd, uncaring, ate the juicy grasses some distance away. I have seen the flocks of sheep with their gallant defender.

Women, the trouble is that we are raising a brood of weaklings. Debilitated by vices, encouraged in laziness and ignorance, allowed an un-Christian and unwarranted license in morals, the average man is the disgrace of his mother; so much so, that women must take the helm. Lower than animals!

Some one said that the girls between the ages of fifteen and twenty were fiercest against the suffragettes. That is not ignorance asserting itself but instinct. The ideal implanted by nature in these young natures is something strong, a fearless man who accomplishes things, who provides for them, fights for them or dies for them, if necessary.

Are we raising sons who fulfil this ideal? The fact that maturer women, who know, are trying to wrest the helm from the enfeebled and vicious hand, shows that we are not.

I do not selfishly wish the vote for myself. I want to see a race of men raised who are unquestionably able to fight menacing dragons, whether it be white slavery, drink, or oppression, in defence of their charges.

Men, are you men or mice? Are you willing and able to do this (it is the last call of the primitive women who believe in you)? or shall we spit in your faces, as the squaws did when the braves returned scalps from the battle?

I can never want a vote while there is a possibility of a race of men, such as a few I know, and have known—and of the working class, mind you. Muscles of iron, nerves of steel, a cool intelligence, persistent industry, and tenderness of heart.

Let us, women, be slow over this suffrage movement. Quoting the poet:

"Ah, wasteful woman, she who may
On her sweet self set her own price,
Knowing he cannot choose but pay,
How hath she cheated Paradise!
How given for naught her priceless gift,
How spoiled the bread, and spilled the wine,

Which, spent with due, respective thrift,
Had made brutes men, and men divine."

Yours for the welfare of the race,
WOLF WILLOW.

MRS. PANKHURST AND YOUR EDITOR RELEGATED TO ST. HELENA

Dear Madam:—Have often wished to write you, so now will take the opportunity of discussing that all-important question, Votes for Women. No doubt you think you have studied the question from all its phases, but you take, thus far, a very limited and narrow view of it. I have often mentioned the great (?) privilege which you, with the like of Mrs. Pankhurst and many others (fit for the island of St. Helena) are advocating for your sex, and they treated it as a joke. They may never have been to college, yet their minds were quite sane and sound.

'Tis only a hobby, a fad such as the hobble skirt, and should all be confined to the relics of past. Anyone can, by concentrating the mind too long on one subject, become overbalanced, and that is the keynote of the howl of the crazy suffragettes. I repeat crazy, for when human beings will deliberately destroy property, disturb a stable government,

Continued on Page 18

DIRECTORS	
Dist. No.	1—B. M. Hendrickson, Outlook
"	2—M. P. Boody, Rouleau
"	3—Nelson Spencer, Carnduff
"	4—F. M. Gates, Fillmore
"	5—J. W. Easton, Moosomin
"	6—F. M. Redman, Grenfell
"	7—J. E. Paynter, Tantalion
"	8—A. B. McGregor, Davidson
"	9—John F. Reid, Orcadia
"	10—J. L. Rooke, Togo
"	11—Thomas Sales, Langham
"	12—And. Knox, Prince Albert
"	13—Dr. Henry, Mildon
"	14—Jno. N. Burrell, Gerowville
"	15—Thos. Conlon, Archive

Work-a-Day Maxims

"Strive not with a man without a cause if he has done thee no harm."

"Debate thy cause with thy neighbor himself and discover not a secret to another."

"It is a snare to the man who devoureth that which is holy and afterwards vows to make inquiry."

"If a ruler hearkeneth to lies, all his servants are wicked."

"Accuse not a servant to his master lest he curse thee and thou be found guilty."

"Observe your enemies for they first find out your faults."

"There is no little enemy."

"If you want enemies excel others; if friends, let others excel you."

"Envy is like a fly that passeth all a body's sounder parts and dwells upon his sores."

"He conquers who endures."

"But if we do forget the hour, there never yet was human power that could evade the patient search and vigil long of him who treasures up a wrong."

"To avoid criticism be nothing, do nothing, say nothing."

I am sending order for \$20.00, being \$10.00 for fifty buttons and \$10.00 for membership fees.

W. A. REID,

Sec'y, Gull Lake G.G.A.

We still have a few buttons on hand.

Yours of the 21st ult. to hand. I am sorry to note that I made a mistake in my report of August 18. This Association is opposed to sample markets and grain mixing at present. Some of the members favored two systems. That is, sample market and the present system, but that was voted down. We are in favor of a district convention and suggested Wadena because it is quite central for this district. We think the district director and one or two of the executive should conduct the convention. If I stated otherwise it was a mistake on my part.

M. P. BURMAN,

Sec'y, Kelvington Association.

A Gentlemanly Correction

Please find enclosed postal note for \$2.50 for twenty-five copies of pamphlet on the Sample Market and Grain Mixing question, also twenty-five copies of pamphlet on Cheap Money and Agricultural Problem, by Mr. Woodbridge. In your list of Associations I notice you have my name and address as F. M. Johnston, Box 141, Wilkie, whereas it should be Thos. M. Johnston, Box 64, Wilkie, and mail coming from your office has been addressed F. M. Johnston. Would you kindly have this corrected as it has led to a little confusion and delay in receiving mail.

T. M. JOHNSTON,

Sec'y, Narrow Lake Association.

I enclose herewith \$1.00 for which kindly send me ten copies of the pamphlet on Cheap Money and ten copies on Sample Market and Grain Mixing. Also find enclosed \$1.00 for membership fees.

G. W. BAILEY,

Sec'y, Glenrose Association.

I am enclosing petition on woman suffrage and would like another blank if there is time enough to get it filled with names. I can get a number of names, but the ladies are not able to write their own names. Would it be all right if some one else signed for them? Please let me know as soon as convenient.

MRS. ELIZA DAY,

Shelo.

I Question It

I do not think any person, man or woman, who can neither read nor write, should be allowed to vote—F. W. G.

Well Done

Enclosed find money order for \$6.00 for which please send me ten copies of Annual Reports, one copy of Cushing's Manual and receipt for \$5.00 membership fees. This makes \$20.00 for membership

fees that I have so far sent you from this branch.

GEORGE H. HANANT,
Sec'y, Newlands Association No. 1.

Enclosed please find money order for 50 cents for a copy of Cushing's Manual of Parliamentary Practice and Rules of Debate. We have no G.G.A. here, but I have been a subscriber to The Guide for nearly three years and shall join the first Association that is formed in our locality, or shall endeavor to organize one as soon as our town gets started and should like a copy of this manual.

ALLAN G. GRANT,

Coleville.

At our meeting on August 18 we had a few new members join us—Daniel Robertson, Andrew Sime and George A. Smith. I am also sending you a few names for you to have The Grain Growers' Guide sent to—Ole Christenson, Charlie Humanson, Donald Robertson and Freeman Pollock. Received membership tickets O.K. and literature which you spoke of sending. I am enclosing you \$3.25, \$1.00 of which is subscription to The Guide for the above mentioned men.

FREEMAN POLLOCK,

Sec'y, Abbey G.G.A.

At Work

Enclosed find a petition signed by the members of our Association. I was instructed to forward this to you asking you to use your influence in getting it before the C.P.R. officials as we are badly in need of a loading platform here. Prospects are good for the steel to be in Aneroid in two or three weeks. I might say we are forming a Co-operative Supply Co. Ltd., to be established in Aneroid. We had our first business meeting last night when we sold 165 shares. We expect to apply for a charter soon. We purchased a lot in Aneroid, but decided to deed it to the trustees of the Association to be held in trust.

M. S. BROOKS,

Sec'y, Aneroid Local.

Enclosed please find money order for \$2.50, being fees due to you for new members. Re your circular of the 18th. Our members would be pleased to know what kind of business would be under discussion in the district conventions to be held in the shipping season, as being a new branch we are quite in the dark regarding these matters.

JOHN B. CROSS,

Sec'y, Flax Hill Association.

Suggested:—All kinds of shipping problems arising out of elevator weights, dockages, car shortages, loading platform difficulties, car order book troubles, overages and shortages, special binning difficulties, etc., local Association problems, agitation, organization, education, co-operation, political problems. Shall Grain Growers have no politics, or shall they advocate every member being either a Tory or a Grit and agree to respect both, or shall they advocate a farmers' party, or shall they advocate absolute free men and trample partyism in the dust, using naught but Direct Legislation methods to obtain reforms in operation? Constitutional changes required or suggested, local, district, provincial or Dominion questions that may be presented.

I would suggest also a question drawer that any delegate may ask any question he sees fit of the Central officers. Should the district meeting be made a constitutional provision? Should delegates be appointed from such districts to Central convention instead of direct from the locals as at present? Should the district directors be nominated or elected at such district meetings? Should the annual membership fee be increased so as to make provision for each member receiving The Guide? Should the district director be appointed a permanent organizer for his district with salary?

These or any other questions the meeting might wish to submit to the Central convention.

SHORTAGES IN GRAIN SHIPMENTS

Following the statement presented to the Grain Commission, published last week on this page, as regarding shortages in grain shipments and fixing the responsibility of weights and the necessity of more stringent oversight of scales, the following correspondence from George H. Hanant, Secretary of Newlands Association, is typical of the general feeling throughout the country:

Lashburn, Sept. 16, 1913

F. W. Green, Esq.,

Can you please inform me, for the benefit of our members, how it is possible to fix the responsibility on the railway company for shortage of contents of cars of grain shipped over the loading platform. We have had many instances of consignments made to various firms being short and although we have sent affidavit of the weight, made by the shipper and the clerk of certified scales on which the loads were weighed, it is generally impossible to get satisfaction. It costs us \$2.00 to get a car load weighed and we may as well save this amount and accept the weight that the weighmaster gives us without demur, if, after writing letters for 18 months, we are informed that the Commission firm is "unable to effect a settlement with the railway company."

G. H. Hanant,

Sec'y Newlands No. 1.

G. H. Hanant, Esq.,

Your very concise and pertinent letter of the 16th ult. to hand re shortage of grain shipments. No greater difficulty has to be met than this one. The railway companies avoid every attempt to fix the responsibility on them. There is so much variation in scales; so much difficulty in keeping the scales thoroughly attuned. A scale might be tested and you have a certificate on a certain date, but this would be no guarantee that the scale was absolutely correct the day following, as it is a mechanical device, subject to many accidents and influences.

Generally speaking, however, if you can prove weight, if reliable evidence is procured to show that so much grain was put into a car and the car immediately sealed and the shipping bill received, the company can be made to pay for any shortage in the outturn at the terminal elevators. If you have such proof of loading and discrepancy in outturn, I should like to have such information forwarded and will attempt to secure a settlement. The Grain Growers' Grain company have a claims department which I think could help you. However, I consider your letter of such importance that I propose to forward it to the Grain Commission and you will doubtless get from them a more definite reply.

F. W. G.

Lashburn, Sept. 18, 1913

Fred W. Green, Esq.,

In reply to your letter of the 2nd inst re shortage of grain shipments in cars loaded over the platform.

Car No. 48634, shipped to the Grain Growers' Grain company on March 10, 1912, was 26.15 bushels short (oats), price 40 cents per bushel. After supplying evidence of weight, etc., the Grain Growers' Grain company wrote the shipper (A. E. Richards) that they were unable to force the railway company to a settlement.

Car No. 53986, shipped to Grain Growers' Grain company February 9, 1912, was 13.20 bushels wheat short (price 49½ cents). After writing several letters and supplying affidavit re weight, the Grain Growers' Grain company wrote the shipper (G. H. Hanant) that they were unable to effect a settlement with the railway company. In this case some bags of flax were shipped along with the bulk wheat. Out of this flax some 8.30 bushels of wheat was cleaned and the Grain Growers' Grain company, in spite of my letters, persisted in applying the 8½ bushels to reduction of the claim.

EXECUTIVE

Hon. Pres.: E. N. Hopkins, Moose Jaw
Pres.: J. A. Maharg, Moose Jaw
Vice-Pres.: Chas. A. Dunning, Beaverdale
Sec. Treas.: Fred W. Green, Moose Jaw
A. G. Hawkes, Percival
F. M. Gates, Fillmore
J. F. Reid, Orcadia

DIRECTORS AT LARGE

Fred W. Green, Moose Jaw
J. B. Musselman, Cupar
George Langley, Maymont
O. E. Flatt, Tantalion
A. G. Hawkes, Percival

Bulkheaded—Car No. 48468, shipped to the Square Deal Company on June 26, 1913, was short 8.40 bushels of wheat, at 75 cents, and 26.1 bushels oats, at 35 cents. Shipper, A. E. Richards. Car No. 45056, shipped June 20, 1913, to the Square Deal Company, was short 15 bushels of barley, at 49½ cents, shipper, A. E. Richards. The letters received from the Square Deal Company re the last named cars do not hold out any optimistic hopes of being able to recover from the railway company, and speak as though they thought the shipper should be grateful that the shortage is no greater. The Grain Growers' Grain company speak in the same manner in some of their correspondence with shippers re small discrepancies in weight, but I quite fail to see why a farmer should lose even one bushel of grain when he can prove that he has put it into the car. I consider that the railway company should be compelled either to weigh the grain themselves or to accept the shippers' weight. The excessive rates they charge are high enough to stand the expense of installing scales at each loading platform and if these rates are not high enough, let them act as public weighmen and charge extra for this service and then accept the responsibility. (Be careful re such a suggestion—G.)

Another instance of shortage, about 40 bushels of wheat, shipped early this year (or late last year) to the Square Deal Company, by J. J. Hickson, Lashburn, was abortively claimed, but I have not the correct figures or the car No. If you care to write him, he will no doubt gladly furnish particulars.

Thanking you for your reply to my letter,

GEORGE H. HANANT.

The above correspondence has been forwarded to the Grain Commission.



It's Play For The Boy!

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Saves time and labor enough to pay for itself in a single winter. It pays in a score of other ways. It keeps the manure away from the barn, where it cannot rot the sides and walls. Book No. 22 tells all the facts. Also ask for book No. 21, about BT Steel Stalls. Either or both sent free. Mail Coupon.

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Name

P.O.

Prov.

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Yes, sir; the harvest is nearly over. You're still thinking about that next vital step. The last move has yet to be made to reward you for your labors. Toil that has cost you many a day's physical exertion---the spending of all your energy, followed by periods of trying anxiety --- surely is worth a good and profitable finish

"Grain Growers' Service"

What it means
What it has ac-
complished and
What it can do
for you

Is told on opposite page

*It's up to you,
Sir,*

To see that you mar-
ket your grain right

Read It : You'll Ship to

The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited

WINNIPEG, MAN.

CALGARY, ALTA.

How to take the "R" out of *Grain*

Six years ago---our babyhood days---many people were doubtful as to our immediate future. But they were only pessimists. In the year 1907 we handled **two and a half million bushels of farmers' grain**. Nothing to brag about---but not bad for the first year in business, was it? Father Time has since proved conclusively that we were in to stay. We have grown from strength to strength---from babyhood to childhood---from childhood to youth. With the vim and vigor of youth let us modestly say that we handled **thirty million bushels of farmers grain in 1913**.

1907—2½ Millions

1913—30 Millions

Like grain, you can see us grow. The reason is obvious. We were started by the farmers to serve the farmers---to give them a voice in their own welfare---to generally improve their conditions. It's **Co-operation and Enthusiastic Organization** that has spelt our success.

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Don't run away with the idea that you must be a shareholder in order to participate in this great "Grain Growers' Service." That's your next step. In the meantime we are concentrating

our efforts on making you a "Grain Growers' Shipper." We invite every farmer in the West to test the value of our "Service" this fall. It's open for one and all.

Why You Should Consign Your Grain To Us

We offer you perfected organization---in other words "Service" in every phase of our business. Experts in all departments: a specialist to check your grade---a lawyer to fight your claims---an

export department which keeps cash prices on the Winnipeg market right up to export values, a system that gives you best results in the shortest time. Wherever you turn "Service" is written.

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By bulking yours with all the other grain we handle we can sell to better advantage, because the exporter will pay more for large lots than he will for small parcels. It matters not how small your shipment, let us bulk it with the

others we have. Remember, the more we handle the greater our strength becomes. Individually, then, you'll be far better off.

Turn your GRAIN into GAIN this year

Make Out Your Bill of Lading to

The Grain Growers' Grain Company Ltd.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

CALGARY, ALTA.

Alberta

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by
P. F. Woodbridge, Secretary, Calgary, Alberta

AN OPEN LETTER TO FARMERS

Calgary, Alta.,
Sept. 18, 1913.

Gentlemen:—

A short time ago a special circular was issued from this office advising all farmers that as a result of representations made by the U.F.A. the Grain Growers' Grain Company had consented to open up a produce department on the Public Market, thus providing the farmers with a reliable medium of getting in direct touch with the purchasing public of Calgary. Last Saturday, following my usual custom, I was one of the six or seven thousand people who visited the Calgary Public Market for the purpose of buying good clean eatables for home consumption. I walked all through the market and noticed particularly the general good quality of the goods offered for sale. I had almost completed the round when I came to the stall with the name of the Grain Growers' Grain Company over it, and which is supposed to represent the U.F.A. My feeling of satisfaction suddenly ceased to exist, and for the first time since I have been connected with the organization I was ashamed of the position I held. Offered for sale on that stall, which nearly every citizen of Calgary knows has been started for the U.F.A., and which they, therefore, take as representative of the produce of the U.F.A., were a number of articles, which for the sake of the lesson which must be driven home, I will describe one by one:—

First of all I noticed a pile of radishes. They had been shipped in a gunny sack. They were dirty and on closer investigation proved to be soft and pliable to the touch. Next was a pile of lettuce. This also had been shipped in a gunny sack and was badly bruised and wilted. Following that were some turnips of the green top variety, huge clumsy things, very dirty, malformed in their growth and all shapes and sizes. Next to that was a pile of carrots, also very dirty. The carrots were of the giant variety, clumsy in appearance and certainly very far from tempting. There were also some beets of fair quality, likewise some eggs, which on the whole were not too bad, though some were not exactly clean. A little further on was a stand claiming to represent one of our prominent Unions. On this stand was poultry of uncertain age, scalded and the skin badly broken. The crop of the bird, full of grain or other matter, had assumed a nasty green tinge. On any Old Country market the birds would have been condemned out of hand. All these things were offered for sale to the public of Calgary, who were there at the market in their thousands with the idea of purchasing something to place on their tables, possibly to be eaten by some visitors whom they had invited to lunch.

A little further on was a stall run by a Japanese colony of small farmers living just outside the city. Beautiful fresh lettuce, brought to the market in crates. Radishes washed and neatly tied in bundles. Carrots of a small, tempting variety, washed and put up for sale in the same way. Beautiful white eating turnips of uniform size and formation, likewise washed and tied in bundles. Turnips of the yellow swede variety even in size and shape. Beets and a number of other things in a similar condition. Everything done to make the articles as tempting and nice looking for the purchasing public as possible. What a comparison! The exhibit of the despised Jap, the "Chink," as he is often called, and alongside it the exhibit of the Alberta farmer, the exponent of co-operation, representing the foremost agricultural organization of the West, the United Farmers of Alberta.

The farmer throughout Western Canada casts longing eyes at the distant markets. He thinks if he could only get them he would make all kinds of money, yet here in the city of Calgary is a direct opportunity for him to use an open market and sell direct to the consumer without any middle man, and the above stuff, faithfully described, is what he sends for exhibition on that market. Is it any wonder that the wholesaler and retailer will not accept shipments of Alberta stuff when they are liable to be loaded up with rubbish of that kind as the Grain Growers' Grain Company was last Saturday? With the possibility of being favored with such stuff as that, one cannot blame the wholesaler and the retailer for going away down to far off California, Oregon, Washington and B.C. for stuff which can be grown equally well or even better in Alberta, the only difference being that in those States the wholesaler knows he is dealing with men who will ship nothing but the best, who will put it up in good shape and pack it carefully so that it will not be damaged in a journey of even thousands of miles, whereas, if one may judge from last Saturday's exhibit—but enough has already been said about that. If last Saturday is to be taken as representative of what the Alberta farmers can do, the sooner the U.F.A. ceases to work for the establishment of open markets and co-operative distributing centres, the better for the reputation of the province.

Let us turn to the brighter side of the question and see how easily all this can be changed with very little additional trouble to the farmer, which will pay him over and over again, and at the same time establish a reputation for him in his home market, which will first banish the imported stuff from that home market and at the same time provide the opportunity

for him to invade the foreign market. The farmer's radishes on being pulled could be swilled in water, perhaps left in water for a couple of hours to make them crisp and firm, then packed in crates, which would protect them from bruising and at the same time permit of the circulation of air. Under such conditions, radishes would reach their destination as if fresh picked, though the train journey might last three or four days. The same can be done with lettuce, and it is sold in the stores here in Calgary from far off California almost as if it had just been picked from the garden, when as likely as not it has taken a week to get here. Instead of ugly, malformed, green top turnips, the farmer can grow white or swede turnips. He can go through his fields, pull the moderate sized turnips of the best shape, place them in running water and send them to market in a gunny sack if he likes, but let that be clean and he can compare with any that is grown. The balance of his field, consisting of the big turnips and the malformed ones, he can keep at home and feed to his cattle and hogs. The same applies to carrots, beets and other roots. His eggs can be made clean and attractive and will easily bring him five cents a dozen more if he will only see that the nests have a little straw or clean material in them for the hens to lay on. If he will only keep brown eggs as brown eggs and white eggs as white ones, marketing only those of a uniform size and keeping the very large or very small eggs for home consumption. Poultry must be starved twenty-four hours before killing and must be hand picked, for scalding prevents them from keeping in good condition. If scalding has to be resorted to, it can be done in such a way that the skin will not be broken and the feathers will come away quite easily. I have sold scalded birds of my own on the Calgary market, twenty-four hours after the scalding had been done and after having covered thirty miles of frozen road in a wagon, and none but an expert could have told them from the other birds in the same boxes which had been carefully hand picked. All these things can be done with very little trouble at the initial stage. They mean more money to the farmer who does it and it means the first step in the regaining of the home market which you have lost and which must be regained before access is won to the foreign market.

I have heard one of the highest officials in the city make a statement at a public meeting that the majority of the farmers of Alberta did not know the first thing about farming. At the time I rose somewhat heatedly to my feet on the platform and denied the statement. Since last Saturday I would be afraid to do it for fear I should be referred to that particular exhibit. We who are trying to fight your battles in the city would prefer to be able to answer such statements by pointing with pride to our exhibit on the Calgary Public Market and effectively shutting the mouths of our critics with an exhibit which cannot be equalled.

Further shipments of the kind on view

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this particular Saturday certainly cannot be accepted.

What are you going to do about it?

The following report has been received from the Onoway Local Union No. 131:—

Our September meeting was quite a success and we again feel more contented over our Union's future. We do not agree with Cornucopia's resolution re primaries, but would support a resolution asking for legislation which would give more time between dissolution and nomination day. The resolution, as worded, includes the political machine, something the U.F.A. does not like. We are entirely in favor of the pork packing proposition, so please send along blanks to be filled up.

The following resolutions met with our support:—

Strathmore Union No. 58 re C.P.R. lands and school districts, etc.

Cowley Union No. 497 re defective cattle guards.

Blackfoot Union re surtax on land held by speculators.

A. A. BROWN, Secretary.

The pork packing proposition seems to be meeting with general favor and a large number of inquiries have been received from all over the province. We have just received a new supply of agreements for the supplying of the hogs, and are in a position to send any number which may be required. We have also received a further supply of reports of the commission on this matter and would be glad to send additional copies of these wherever required.

JOEL'S PORTABLE MILL

Is a wonderful combination of a Flour Mill, a Crusher, a Grinder, a Cleaning and a Sifting Machine, and requires but two to four Horse Power

It forms a complete MILLING PLANT, built on the principles applied in large modern mills—THE ROLLER SYSTEM.

FOR MAN—It produces all grades of flour, from the coarsest to the finest household flour.

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It is the only Flour Mill, Grinder and Crusher combined, built for CAPACITY AND QUALITY OF PRODUCT, portable or fixed, AT POPULAR PRICES.

QUALITY OF PRODUCT results from its marvelous grain cleaning devices and SELF-ADJUSTABLE SIEVE BRUSHES.

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Where small or large power is used for industrial or dairy purposes, the JOEL MILL fills a gap and will add considerable revenue to the operators without additional expense, while adding to the comfort and advantages of the surrounding section.

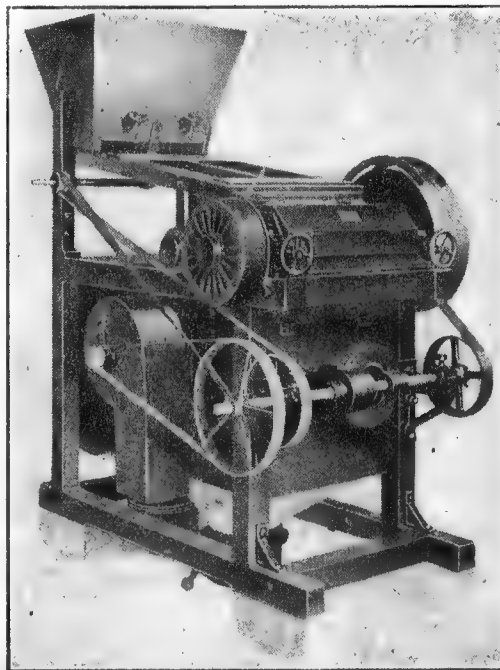
THE JOEL MILL is the last and crowning link in the marvelous chain of implements and machinery that make the farmers independent and self-sustaining.

THE JOEL MILL is completing its circuit of the world, and we can produce the highest testimonials from Switzerland, France, Germany, Austria, Italy, Russia, South Africa, Transvaal, Brazil, Chile, etc.

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISEES
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

The Mail Bag

Continued from Page 9

I think we will be able to arrange a series of meetings throughout the whole south country in the fall, when two or three of the executive officers will speak. Meantime, keep working, keep thinking, keep acting on your own behalf."

F. W. G.
FRED W. GREEN.

Note.—We have received a considerable number of letters from Saskatchewan readers criticizing Mr. Green for (as they claim) opposing the principles for which the Saskatchewan Association stands, and also for his attitude towards The Guide. We shall not, however, publish any more of these letters as we do not think they tend to promote harmony nor to advance the work of the Saskatchewan Association. In future, any Saskatchewan readers wishing to criticize the secretary of their Association should send their letters to the president of the Association, J. A. Maharg, Moose Jaw, as he is the proper person to receive them. If Mr. Green desires to reply to those others who have criticized him in The Guide, we shall be glad to publish his reply, and then the correspondence on the subject will cease.—Editor.

BOY SCOUT MOVEMENT

Editor, Guide:—In your issue of Sept. 10 I read with pleasure an article by W. M. Ivens entitled Canada and Militarism, and while being strictly in favor of the sentiments expressed by the able writer, I nevertheless must state that I do not think that the Boy Scout movement should have been classed as a military movement, because I fail to see that the scout movement has in any way a tendency to make a soldier of a boy. They are not taught any of the usual military drills, neither do they use any arms that could be considered as weapons of war. From my experience of the movement it has a contrary effect, because it teaches the boy to use observation, and the fact of observing anything shows its bad side as well as its good, and supposing that a boy has learnt to observe, then when he gets big enough to think he cannot but observe that war has no side of it that is good. Again, the boy is taught to use self-control, and that again does not help militarism, so I do not think that this movement should be classed in connection with Col. Sam Hughes or his work. He never did anything to help it along at any time. Instead he has got the public school cadets right in our schools in such a manner that it can be made very unpleasant for any of the boys that do not wish to enlist into the ranks of this body. So, in conclusion, I wish to state that the scout movement, if it is carried out as intended, makes a boy become a man trained in observation, ready in any emergency by being trained in first aid to the injured, ready to save a person about to drown or stop a runaway horse and rig, and above all things to be kind to dumb animals, be a brother to all, regardless of any social standard, to be a man and play the game. Thanking you for your favor,

ARTHUR C. WADE.

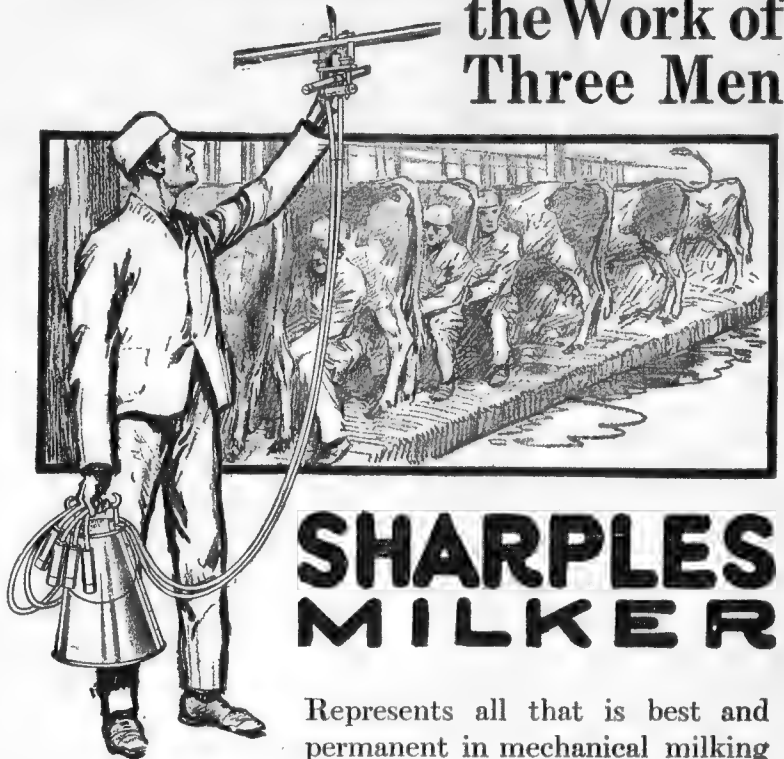
Redcliff, Alta.

TO ATTACK LAND MONOPOLY

Speaking in Manchester on Aug. 13, Lloyd George, after discussing the Insurance Act, said:

"But social reform to be thorough and effective must move on an extended front. We are moving on. We have already attacked the poverty of the aged worker. That position has been stormed, and one million old people have been freed from the bondage of anxiety in old age. We have started our movement against sweating. Intemperance is being attacked. We are now about to march against the central position, where land monopoly is entrenched. The struggle will be a fierce one, but with your help we will win, and then the road will be free to a Britain where a man who is willing to give the honest labor of brain and hands may feel assured that, whatever vicissitudes may befall him, he will not be forsaken nor will his seed be forced to beg their bread."

One Sharples Milker Does the Work of Three Men



SHARPLES MILKER

Represents all that is best and
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Think of the importance—the great advantage—the economic value—and what it would mean to you in the saving of time, trouble, labor and money if you installed a Sharples Milker in your dairy—today.

It would mean that with the Milker one man could do the work of three. It would eliminate the tedious, disagreeable, slow hand milking—known as dairying drudgery. It would mean a better and more contented class of employees. It would mean that you would be able to accomplish the conditions that would save time, trouble, labor and money.

Still more—you would be assured a purer and more marketable product, low in bacterial count, as all stable air is entirely excluded and all milking parts are easily and quickly cleaned.

Cows take to the Sharples Milker and stand quietly and more contentedly than when milked by hand, for it always milks a cow in exactly the same way every time. It is regular and gentle. It fosters milk production by keeping the cows in better condition. The Sharples has the "teat cup with the upward squeeze."

The fact that more than fifty thousand cows are being successfully milked today by the Sharples Milker, should alone convince you that it would be to your interest to investigate.

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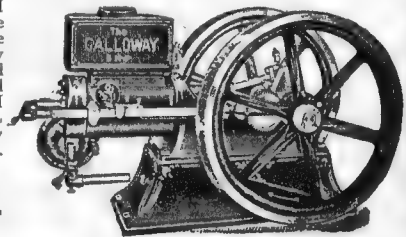
The Galloway is the most practical engine. It has built into it the engine experience of 30 years. It's the simplest, easiest understood, and therefore free from expensive stoppage for any reason.

My best proof is the fact that tens of thousands of farmers call the Galloway engine the simplest, easiest operated, and best engine they ever saw. They bought it after considering the merits of every other engine in the market, and after years of use they pin their faith to the Galloway.

You want to try a Galloway at my risk. I guarantee to ship promptly; I warrant it will arrive in good condition; I guarantee that you can operate it easily; and I promise you faithfully if in any way you are not pleased with the engine I will refund you all your money, pay the freight both ways and take the engine back to Winnipeg. Better still, I have a special proposition which I would like to make you by which you can partly or entirely pay for your engine. Write today for my new catalog.

WM. GALLOWAY, Pres.

Wm. Galloway Co. of Canada Ltd.
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Martin-Senour 100% Pure Paint is absolutely the cheapest paint to use because less paint is required to do the job.

In fact, it's an extravagance to use cheaper or hand mixed paint for they not only take more for the job **IT PAYS TO USE** but do not wear as well.



There is a dealer in your neighborhood who carries the complete line of Martin-Senour Paints and Varnishes. Write for his name and a "Farmer's Color Set", which will assist you in choosing just the right Paint and Colors for your every requirement. This set is free for the asking. Write for it today.

Martin-Senour Co., Limited

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Sunshine

The Grain Growers' Sunshine Guild

CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS

Very recently we had in Winnipeg a Conference of Charities and Corrections which has stirred our sleeping consciences to a realization of our obligation to the poor and ignorant and incompetent. One of the most hopeful signs of the times is that this convention was largely attended and its proceedings followed with a deep and sympathetic interest by a very large number of citizens.

Among the most helpful addresses was that of W. W. Lee, of the Y.M.C.A. Mr. Lee spoke with the authority of one who has had a wide experience in dealing with the foreign settler and a deep sympathy with his problems. He pointed out first of all that many Canadian industries owe their development to immigration and that since it is estimated that the average cost of raising a man to the age of self-support is one thousand dollars, every full-grown immigrant who arrives is so much pure gain to the country. He denied that the European immigrant is criminal in his tendencies, showing that when twelve per cent. of our population was made up of these people they furnished only ten per cent. of the criminal classes. But, quoting the figures for the province of Alberta, he pointed out the startling fact that while the children of these immigrants made up only eighteen per cent. of the population they furnished thirty-seven per cent. of the juvenile delinquents. Mr. Lee blames our attitude to the foreigner for this. He says that in our heart of hearts we despise him, quoting the words of a so-called religious journal which, in a recent article, deplored the in-coming of "a filthy mass of foreigners." Instinctively the children assume the same attitude of contempt for their parents and the discipline of the home is completely undermined as a result of which they grow up ungoverned and become criminals.

Whatever poverty there is among the foreign settlers, he says, does not come from idleness but either from wife desertion or physical incapacity. He attributes the very common crime of wife desertion to the fact that the husband usually precedes his wife and family to this country by five or six years. During that time his standard of living and ideas of housekeeping have been raised, but the wife's have remained as they were. When she arrives he has not the patience to wait for her to catch up to him and, taking Scotch leave, he betakes himself to another town. For the growing physical incapacity among foreigners two possible reasons were offered. Either the conditions under which we compel him to live and work are undermining his health or his lack of knowledge of the English language makes him especially liable to accident. In either case our indifference to his growing physical unfitness is a reproach to us.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

RECIPE FOR DUTCH CHEESE

Dear Miss Beynon:—Is it not nice that we can have the Sunshine in the Grain Growers' Guide. I am always glad to read that page. I find some very good hints. I will enclose a recipe; likely some of the members or readers would be glad to get it.

Did you ever make your Dutch cheese from sour milk? Let a pan of milk stand until it gets nice and sour. Take a cheese-cloth bag or oatmeal bag and put the contents in that; take it out and take a couple of clothes pins and put it on the clothes line. Leave it to drain until all of the fluid is drained out, put it in a dish and if desired add sugar, salt and pepper, also a little cream, if you have it. I find that it is a much better way than putting it on the stove to separate.

I would like the books you mention, so I will enclose ten cents, for which, please send me your book on "Maternity," also "How to Teach the Truth to Children."

With best wishes to readers and members, I will sign LOYAL.

IS TEN YEARS TOO YOUNG?

Dear Miss Beynon:—I am writing a few lines to tell you how we enjoy the Sunshine page, also the Country Homemakers. We have received great help from them. I always look for the page as soon as I get The Guide.

Will you kindly send me the little booklet, "How to Teach the Truth to Children." My little girl is only 10 years, but since we came to live in town she is getting so inquisitive. Do you think she is too young to be told yet? I have two other children, but they are small. Would you let me know what you think about this. I have enclosed a stamp, but if you like to answer through the page it will do. Wishing you every success in your good work, I will sign myself, yours very truly,

MARY.

The query has already been answered through the mail.—F.M.B.

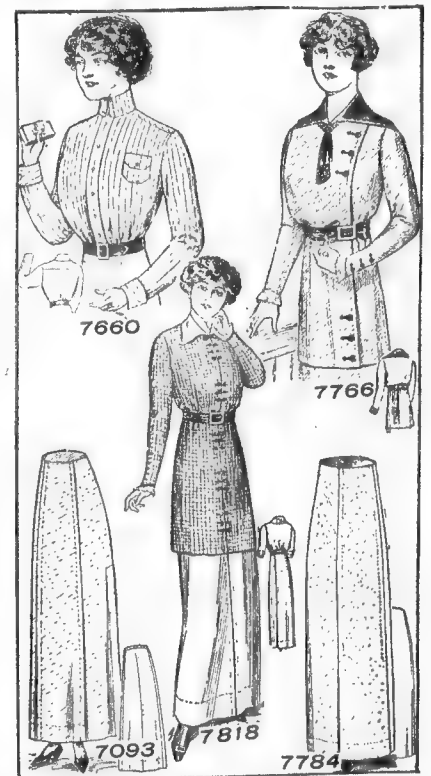
DOESN'T BELIEVE IN TELLING UNTRUTHS

Dear Miss Beynon:—I have been an interested reader of the Country Homemakers and Sunshine pages in The Guide for some months. I certainly think you are doing splendid work.

Please send me the little book called "How to Teach the Truth to Children," for which you will find enclosed stamps. I have a little boy of three years who is asking all sorts of things and I do not believe in telling him untruths. Wishing the club every success, I remain,

A SINCERE FRIEND.

NOTE—Ten days to two weeks must be allowed for the forwarding of patterns.



A VARIETY OF GARMENTS THAT CAN EASILY BE MADE BY THE HOME DRESSMAKER

7660—Mansish Skirt Waist for Misses and Small Women, 16 and 18 years. With Box Plait or Hemmed Edges, High or Low Collar, Rolled-Over or Plain Cuffs, with or without Pocket and Yoke.

7766—Russian Blouse Waist, 34 to 40 bust. With Fancy Collar of Square Neck, with Long or Elbow Sleeves.

7818—Semi-Princess Gown, 34 to 42 bust. With Four or Five Gored Skirt, with or without Peplum Having Straight or Cutaway Fronts.

7093—Six Gored Skirt for Misses and Small Women, 14, 16 and 18 years. With High or Natural Waist Line.

7784—Four Gored Skirt, 22 to 34 waist. With High or Natural Waist Line.

The above patterns will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper, on receipt of ten cents for each.

Note.—Everyone sending in for patterns is requested to send the number of pattern and the size. This is absolutely necessary to insure satisfactory service.

Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

Try to Think of a Fairy or Adventure Story for Our Prize Contest

We want the brightest, breeziest, most thrilling fairy or adventure stories you can think up, only be sure that you have thought them out your very own selves.

It doesn't matter if you have written stories before or even won prizes, you are very cordially invited to write again. And please don't be discouraged if you have written before and have not seen your letter in print. You know how little room we have had this summer for our club, and I have still a pile of splendid letters, very well worth printing, but I am afraid our readers will get tired of reading the same kind of stories month after month, so we must have a change.

You know the rules and rewards for the competition. Any boy or girl under seventeen years may compete. Write in pen and ink and on one side of the paper only. Get your teacher or one of your parents to certify that the story is your own work and that the age given is correct.

The story must be original. Something you have read in a book won't do. All stories must be on my desk by October 15. Send it today if you can, for almost always some splendid ones arrive late. Address all stories to Dixie Patton, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

DIXIE PATTON.

THE CANARY

The first thing I knew when I awoke one fine morning was that I was in a very small house and could move but very little. I stayed in my warm, cosy little house for about fourteen days, then I wanted to make some adventures so I clipped the end of my tiny house and in a very short time it broke in two and I came out.

I found myself in a much larger house than my first one.

My mother, who was warm and kind, cared for me until I grew big enough to take care of myself. By this time I was quite handsome. I was dressed in a gay yellow suit like my mother. There were other little birds in this home besides me, who were dressed much like me.

Our mistress, who cared for us, fed me seed, biscuit and fruits, which we liked very much.

When I grew old enough to care for myself I was put in a house of my own. Here I sang many songs, from morning till night.

I was about three years old when one day a very sad thing happened. I was sitting in my little house in the window, when the cat jumped from the chair and broke my house. I flew to the floor and the cat chased me. The last I remembered was my mistress trying to save me. When I came to again I had a broken wing.

MINNIE CRAIG, Age 15.
Redvers, Sask.

AN AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A VIOLET

One beautiful spring morning I woke up to find myself in a tight shell. All of a sudden this shell burst, and the first thing I knew was that I was looking out into a curious world. Well, then the warm sun shone down on me, and I began to grow. I then grew some roots, and some pretty green leaves, and oh! how happy I was when one day I put forth some pretty little blossoms, and I can tell you that I was very proud when the butterflies came and settled on them, and the bees came to gather honey from them.

I often used to hear children say, "What pretty flowers." Well, with that came winter, and the snow fell and covered me up, to keep me warm. Now spring is here again, and I opened out my leaves and blossoms once more, and if you look, I think you will still see me growing by the fence. I think spring is the best season, don't you, when everybody thanks God for all the good things?

MAUD PIZZEY, Age 14.

SLIPPER

On a bright morning early in May I awoke to find myself in a green pasture carefully guarded by a kind and gentle mother. After looking about me for some time I tried to rise to my feet and after several attempts I succeeded.

I had a pretty white stripe on my face, four white stockings, straight legs, graceful body and an arched neck. Oh! but I was proud of myself.

After I was two days old I began to run about and play with the other little foals in the pasture, but I never ventured far from mother. The time passed peacefully by. When about three years after I was born a man came to the pasture and drove us to the barn. They caught my mother (you see I was still very fond

of mother) and led her into the barn, closing the door behind her. I saw an open gateway to my right and rushed into it hoping to find my mother, but I was no sooner in than the gate behind me closed. There was not even a loop hole in that pen for me to look out.

In about five minutes a girl, about sixteen years of age, came into the pen and as I ran to the farthest corner she followed me. She followed me thus for a short time, then she said, "Come here, Slipper," and cracked the whip she held in her hand. Nell, which was the girl's name, kept repeating the same command and each time hit me with the whip. I was by this time very much frightened, but just then I remembered how when things frightened me I ran to mother, so I ran to Nell. It must have been what she wanted for she patted me on the neck very gently. I soon learned to follow her. She led me into a stall and from then on I was well taken care of.

Each day Nell took me into the pen and taught a new thing to me. In a short

time I could do many tricks and I also became the family driver. I have taken first prize at every fair I've been to, and wherever I go I am admired for my gentleness and beauty. Nell is still my mistress and I take pride in taking her out for a spin through the country every day.

E. L. WACKER,

Swalwell, Alta. Age 16

A STRANGE FOWL

A southern farmer thought he heard someone breaking into his chicken-house. Going to investigate, he called out:

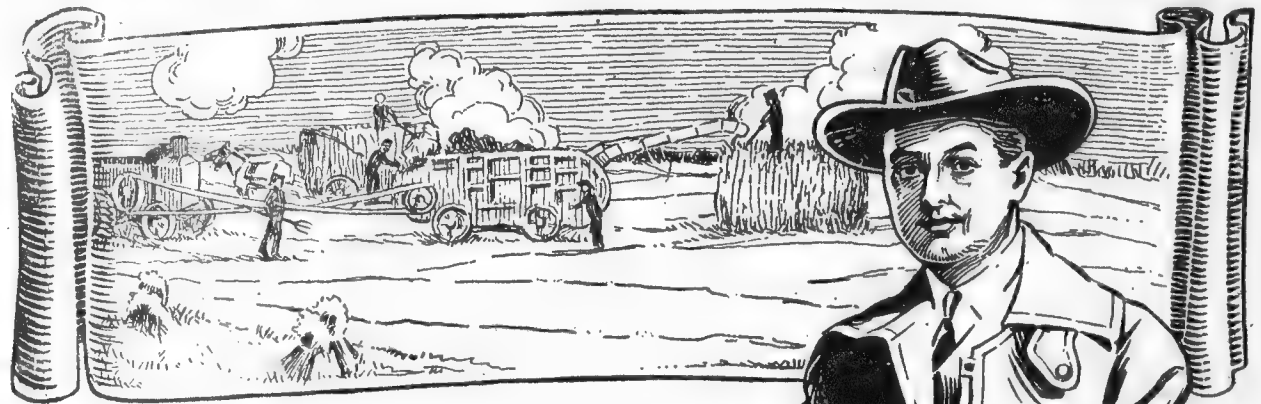
Is anyone in there?

No, massa, answered a bass voice; nobody but jus' us chickens!

CHEER UP

Distressed Damsel—O, sir, catch that man! He wanted to kiss me!

Pensive Pedestrian—That's all right. There'll be another one along in a minute.



The Record Harvest Means Prosperity this Fall

Estimates of the Western Canada crop this year differ as usual, but all are agreed that it has been a record yield. It all means prosperity for the Western farmer, who will have an abundance of ready money with which to meet the needs of his household. His only problem is: "What shall I buy, and where?"

Eaton's Mail Order Stock Is Now Complete

Eaton's have prepared for the biggest fall business in their history and have stocked their goods accordingly. All lines are now complete, offering the widest possible range of styles and qualities; and all at the fairest prices.

This great stock is available to Western Canada customers through our Mail Order Service. All you need do is consult our new Fall and Winter Catalogue and make your selections. We will do the rest on receipt of your order.

Look over our Catalogue at once so as to insure yourself of the best selections, as some of the most popular lines are already moving rapidly. If you have not a copy of our new Fall and Winter Catalogue, write for one, which will be sent free on return mail.

In ordering it will be to your advantage to remember that freight rates on 100 pounds are the same as on any fraction thereof. Thus it will pay you to order at least 100 pounds. Bulk your order by including groceries, hardware, canned goods and the like in your next consignment and save materially in freight charges.



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We Protect Our Customers When Buying Furs

Buying furs is possibly the most difficult task any person can undertake who is not thoroughly acquainted with the methods of preparing the various kinds of fur for actual wear.

The only safe plan, especially when buying by mail, is to deal with an old established fur house with a reputation for honesty in both quality and price. In buying your furs from us you have the assurance that the style, quality and workmanship of your furs will be absolutely dependable and the best procurable from any fur house in Canada.

Our Guarantee:

We guarantee that the furs you purchase from us will be the best quality obtainable for the price paid; but if, for any reason whatever, you are not satisfied, return them within five days at our expense and we will promptly refund your money.

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It's free. This catalogue gives a full description of each fur garment or set, and besides it contains halftone reproductions of the various furs for men and women, giving you a perfect idea of how the coat or set will look. This catalogue should be in the hands of every person who intends purchasing furs this season. Send postal or letter today giving your name and address and a copy will be sent to you by return mail.

Holt, Renfrew & Company, Limited
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TWO COURSES:—(A) Agriculture, in which a young man may spend one, two, three or five winters. (B) Home Economics, for young women; one or two winters. Thirty-five instructors, all specialists. Residence accommodation for all who come. Easy entrance requirements. Low rates for board and tuition.

WRITE FOR COPY OF CALENDAR

W. J. BLACK, President, Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg

The Co-operative Fruit Growers of Ontario Ltd.

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Sales Agents for the "ONTARIO FLAVOR" BRAND, packed by the Fruit Growers' Associations of Ontario. Get prices and particulars from us before buying. Do not buy from the middleman.

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BURNS 70 HOURS ON 1 GALLON OIL

Gives a powerful white light, burns common coal oil (kerosene), no odor, smoke or noise, simple, clean, won't explode. Guaranteed.

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will be given to the person who shows us an oil lamp equal to this Aladdin in every way (details of offer given in our circular). Would we dare make such a challenge to the world if there was the slightest doubt as to the merits of the Aladdin? We want one person in each locality to whom we can refer customers. Write quick for our 10 Day Absolutely Free Trial Proposition, Agents' Wholesale Prices, and learn how to get **ONE FREE**.

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AGENTS WANTED

to demonstrate in territory where oil lamps are in use. Experience unnecessary. Many agents average five sales a day and make \$300.00 per month. One farmer cleared over \$500.00 in 6 weeks. You can make money evenings and spare time. Write quick for territory and sample.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

The Country Homemakers

Continued from Page 10

assault the rulers, commit suicide, etc., they should at once be banished off the earth.

Yes, I had a mother and have a wife who think as the writer does. Do you imagine, my dear woman, you can reform this wicked old world by placing the franchise in the hands of every woman? If you do, then you had better go to school again.

Are there not as many ignorant, unlearned and sinful women as men? You must change the mind, the heart, before you can improve the system. Just take a man's advice, also a woman's, and that one as aggressive, intelligent, as the majority. Teach morality, purity, the truth to your sons and daughters on where the babies come from. Mamma says in too many cases, "God sent it," or "Doctor brought it," or "I found it," or "A neighbor fetched it," etc.

Women readers, just devote your time and attention in future to your children. Live in them and their descendants, if you would hand your names down to posterity.

A MERE MAN.

ONE WHO HAS HELPED IN OTHER HOMES

Dear Miss Beynon:—I saw Mayflower's letter asking how to cook asparagus besides in soup.

I take the asparagus and cut in small pieces and put in a kettle. Put enough water on to cover well and a little salt. Boil until tender, and pepper and salt to suit yourself. I often make a white sauce to put over it. Do not pour what little water is on it off as it gives a good flavor, or just put some butter and milk over it. I think you will find it very good either way.

My father takes the Grain Growers' Guide. Whenever the paper comes I always turn to the Sunshine and the Country Homemakers pages. I get many helpful hints. I, too, believe in woman's suffrage, as it is the mothers who have all the trouble in raising the little ones; mother always kisses the baby's hands when they get hurt and soothes them in their little troubles.

I am not married, and I am not a very young girl. I am very happy as I am. I am keeping house for my father and brother. I find it very lonesome at times.

I like to read books and papers that have good reading in them for girls. I enjoy cooking and sewing and that kind of work that so many don't like.

I like to raise chickens also, but I didn't have any this year. I intend to raise a good many next summer.

How many of you girls that take The Guide have worked out for other families? I have and I know what it is, but the places I was at, they all treated me as one of the family and the mistress always helped me on the wash-days, and I got along all right.

I think one trouble with so many girls is they don't get acquainted with each other to take much interest in the work, and just as soon as they get a little money they want their time.

In one of The Guides a girl was saying the hired help didn't have to take care of the baby and little children. I don't think a girl has much heart that will go on with her work, and not take notice to see what the little ones want.

A girl, if she wants to, can get the baby to love her. The places I have been the children loved me about as well as their mother and father.

I never promised them anything until I had it for them, and they would always kiss me, and put their little arms around my neck. I am a lover of children.

Can someone tell me what to take or put on my face to keep it from being so oily? I will close for this time, as I don't want to make this letter too long for a newcomer. I will sign myself, **ROSIE JUNE.**

I think the spirit in this letter of Rosie June's is splendid and hope she will come again sometime, and trust the editor with her name next time.—F. M.B.

If it is true that the soul is immortal, we have to take care of her, not merely on account of the time which we call life, but also on account of all time.—Plato,

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Or **GIRLS**

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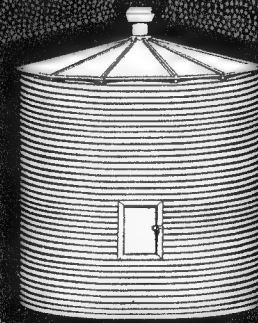
Now we are doing these clogs at Old Prices although Leather has Advanced Tremendously. As we pay freight, send for two pairs or more at a time, or price must go up.

Ask Your Dealer to Stock Them
Note Our New Address.

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Men and Women everywhere to handle the I.X.L. Vacuum Washer. Washes a full tub of clothes spotlessly clean in three minutes; low selling price; universal demand; enormous profits—\$15.00 to \$30.00 a week easily made; the opportunity of a lifetime for live wires; territory going fast; free sample furnished agents; write today. Dominion Utilities Mfg. Co. Ltd., 482½ Main Street, Winnipeg, Man.



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Put your grain in the "Metallic" galvanized, corrugated steel granary and rest assured that it is perfectly protected from damage by weather, fire, rats, mice, gophers or thieves.

"Metallic" Portable Corrugated Steel Granary

Made of heaviest galvanized corrugated steel and will last a life-time. You can easily move it from place to place on your farm and have it conveniently located to save time and labor when threshing.

Write to us at once for complete information about this tightest, strongest, and most durable granary. It costs less than wood. It is the best value in the market. Ask us to tell you why.

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WINNIPEG TORONTO

CANADIAN PACIFIC CROP ESTIMATE

General Grain Agent Places Wheat
Crop at 198,000,000—Grain
Yield 509,000,000

Thomas Atchison, general grain agent and crop expert of the Canadian Pacific Railway, has issued an official estimate of the grain crop of the prairie provinces. The figures as prepared by him for the company were as follows:

Wheat		
	Yield per acre.	Bushels.
Manitoba	19.0	59,679,000
Saskatchewan	20.0	114,800,000
Alberta, S.	22.0	22,000,000
Alberta, W.	20.0	1,540,000
Wheat total		198,019,000
Oats		
Manitoba	46.0	89,240,000
Saskatchewan	38.0	100,244,000
Alberta	35.0	44,345,000
Oats total		233,829,000
Barley		
Manitoba	35.0	40,390,000
Saskatchewan	40.0	12,280,000
Alberta	30.0	11,310,000
Barley total		63,980,000
Flax		
Manitoba	12.0	1,380,000
Saskatchewan	12.0	11,604,000
Alberta	10.0	650,000
Flax total		13,634,000
Total grain yield		509,462,000

BIGGEST GRAIN INSPECTION EVER

Winnipeg, Sept. 29.—All previous records for one day's inspections of grain at Winnipeg have been surpassed, as on Friday 1,685 cars were inspected. The previous records were 1,609 on Sept. 24, 1913, and 1,603 on November 17, 1912. Of these 1,685 cars, 1,416 were wheat and 1,305 were "contract" grades. There are in sight for this morning's inspection 1,250 cars. Inspections at American markets for Friday were: Chicago, 80 cars; Minneapolis, 534, and Duluth 1,157.

OVER 26,000,000 BUS. MARKETING

Winnipeg, Sept. 27.—Since Sept. 1, no less than 26,425,000 bushels of grain have been marketed on the C.P.R. western lines, this total being made up of 21,327,000 bushels of wheat and 5,098,000 bushels of other grains. This is an enormous increase over last year, when, during the corresponding period the total number of bushels marketed only consisted of 4,332,000 bushels of wheat and 671,000 bushels of other grains. There has been just as large a difference in the loading, as, up to the present time, 16,585 cars have been loaded, against a total of 3,887 cars during the same period in 1912. Detail figures show that the marketing has been done in the various provinces as follows:

Manitoba, 1913 — 8,677,000 bushels wheat; 1,464,000 bushels other grains.
Saskatchewan, 1913—10,110,000 bushels wheat; 2,365,000 bushels other grains.
Alberta, 1913 — 2,540,000 bushels wheat; 1,269,000 bus. other grains.
Manitoba, 1912 — 849,000 bushels wheat; 78,000 bushels other grains.
Saskatchewan, 1912—2,702,000 bushels wheat; 305,000 bushels other grains.
Alberta, 1912—781,000 bushels wheat; 288,000 bushels other grains.

HOW TO MAKE ANARCHISTS

Scour the countries of Europe for able-bodied men and women who desire to better themselves.

Fill them with hope by giving them glowing reports of what a wonderful place the United States is and of how easy it is here to attain wealth and affluence, together with personal liberty, equal rights and exact justice.

When they arrive make every effort to humble them by giving them low wages, by huddling them together in quarters unfit for human habitation and by gouging them on every side.

Speak to them harshly and apply contemptuous names to them, such as "guineas" or "wops."

If they complain or ask for better treatment, tell them they are only foreigners and should have stayed in their own countries.—Life.

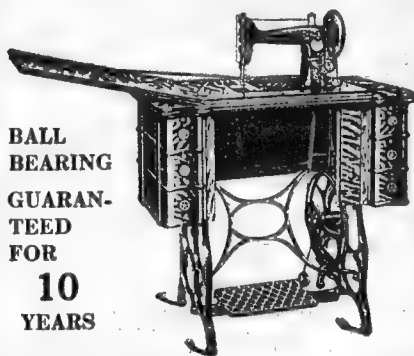
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Polished and Fitted with Six Drawers and drop front apron. Has Automatic Drop Head, Ball Bearing Stand, Steel Pitman, and is the equal to any machine sold regardless of name or price. We furnish Free with every machine a complete set of attachments, which include every article needed in Sewing. We show a full line of machines in our Big Catalog ranging from \$17.75 to \$30.00. Send us your order for this machine and use it for 90 days free. You will then be able to compare it with others offered at \$40.00 to \$50.00, and if you do not think you have a superior machine you can return same to us and your money will be immediately refunded. Price, f.o.b. Winnipeg.....

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The Domestic Monarch Range is the highest grade steel range made. The body is of extra heavy steel, lined with asbestos. Fire box is large and well ventilated, ensuring a perfect baking oven. High Closet and Body are elaborately nicked and perfect in every degree. Don't be persuaded to pay \$65 to \$100 for a range when you can procure our Domestic Monarch at less than half and equally as good as any range offered regardless of price or make. Send us your order and see for yourself: our guarantee protects you. We show a full line of stoves and ranges from \$9.50 to \$50.00 in our large catalog sent free on request.

Domestic Monarch 9-18 Complete with Reservoir and High Closet \$48.50
Domestic Monarch 9-20 Complete with Reservoir and High Closet \$50.50

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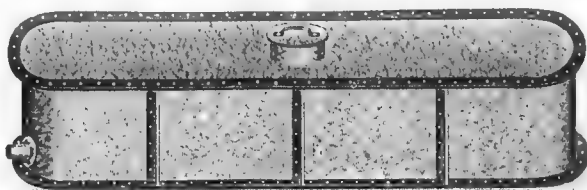
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And you need the very best possible service in the handling of your grain. Hundreds of farmers so far have obtained better prices by getting our bids on track, and selling their grain in that position.

The grain movement will be extremely heavy, and the export demand often indifferent in the last few weeks. Prices are fairly low now, and farmers should seek the most expert service in the handling of their grain.

We check the grades carefully of all cars consigned to us. A liberal advance on receipt of shipping bill. Our patronage is growing rapidly. We invite a trial shipment. Careful attention to all details of your shipment, and prompt returns mean much to you. For billing out oats and barley, please wire or phone us, as we can give special billing instructions much to your advantage.

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Make Bill of Lading read "PETER JANSEN CO., PORT ARTHUR" or "FORT WILLIAM"

GRAIN! GRAIN! GRAIN!

Write, wire or phone us for the day's prices. We will buy outright on a basis of government grade. Will buy on track or handle on commission. Liberal advance made on shipments.

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It is clean, airy and comfortable. Under modern conditions cows give more milk and are more profitable. The best barns are equipped with Louden Stalls, Stanchions, Litter and Feed Carriers, which cost no more than poorer makes. Prices within reach of everyone.

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are made of light, strong tubular steel with malleable iron fittings. The stalls, bull pens, and calf pens allow the animals plenty of air and light, and promote cleanly conditions.

The stanchion is the simplest, strongest and most comfortable cow stanchion possible. Has positive latch, easily and quickly operated but perfectly secure.

Our Barn Architect will prepare FREE Plans. Write for New Catalogue.

The LOUDEN HARDWARE SPECIALTY CO. 515 Martin Ave., WINNIPEG

Farming for Profit

Continued from Page 8.

In this process the preliminary heating drives some of the contained air out of each wood-pore, and when the posts are allowed to cool in the creosote, a partial vacuum is then created in each pore, which draws the creosote into every fibre.

WHY IT PAYS FARMERS TO BUILD GOOD ROADS

(By H. W. Kerridge, Stewartyn, Alta.)

First and foremost when you mention good roads your thoughts turn to hauling grain, hay, etc., and you think of the time that you have packed a load on your back out of a liquid mixture of Alberta soil. Alberta soil will raise anything, and you take it from me, in a case like this it raises the wrath in a man to above the boiling point. After you eventually get on dry land once more and view the havoc that has been wrought, you sigh for the time when you will get roads "like those at home." But in this picture you have it in a nutshell—time is money, and every hole and rough place causes a loss of time and unnecessary wear and tear on horses and vehicles. Then the rough roads are the terror of a trip to town. Many a time I have come back, after rolling over the level prairie for 25 miles, with the same feeling you get when seasick, vainly hoping the boat would go down. Then is the time you are dead sure it would pay to have good roads.

Then the wagons, although the manufacturers are a fine set of men, if they used a few less brads, and more bolts we would not have to spend so much time repairing everything. The railway companies say it costs more to haul a ton of freight in the mountains than on the prairie, on account of the grades, and the same applies to the farmer in building roads—cut off the hills and you can haul more and save money. Then the horses, no one will deny how they travel when they come to a level stretch, and you save time again. Then, again, you will notice an advertisement where a man sells his farm "on the main road," and this is always a drawing card, and in many a case a man will realize \$5 an acre more than a man away back, so the good roads pay in that case.

So, from this short article I have tried to prove what nobody has the least doubt of, "that good roads pay" in both pocket and mind.

SOME GOOD STOCK AROUND PRINCE ALBERT

At the sittings of the Saskatchewan

Agricultural Credits Commission evidence was heard on the development of mixed farming in Northern Saskatchewan, and some of the advantages of this style of farming around Prince Albert are lucidly set forth.

The farmers in Northern Saskatchewan are much less heavily mortgaged than their brothers of the grain growing districts of the prairie, also they are not dependent on the vagaries of the weather man for the result of their labors. They meet their store bills promptly, and if they require a loan they get it much easier from the banks with live stock security, than by having to borrow on the crop. And when financial stringency does strike the country, they have always a colt or two, a few feeders, or a bunch of hogs to sell, and thus raise the money to tide them over the hard times.

"Farmers are certainly going in for mixed farming in this district," said Hugh Sutherland, of Sutherland Bros., the Clydesdale importers, to The Guide representative the other day, "and, while sales in imported horses have been quiet for a few months, still things are looking much brighter, and a good trade is looked for this fall and next spring, and there is certain to be a big demand for good cattle and sheep."

Messrs. Sutherland have been largely instrumental in bringing in good stock to the Prince Albert district, and a great many of the good teams seen on the street are the progeny of their importations. At the present they have a couple of good Clydesdale stallions, one of them especially, "Meaburn," a four-year-old, by "Fyvie's Pride," by "Baron's Pride," being an exceptionally good, clean legged, good going horse. They have also three choice mares of the same breed, the class three-year-old filly, "Ruby," by "Baron Ruby," by "Baron's Pride," being a particularly sweet animal, and able to hold her own in the best of company. The other two, "Abigail," by "Royal Abundance," and "Kate Cumming," by "Everlasting," are both big fine mares and all the three should raise some stock able to give a good account of itself. Messrs. Sutherland expect to get in further consignments of pure-bred horses, cattle and sheep, to supply the wants of the district at an early date.

Another farmer who is doing quite creditably in the pure-bred line is John Alston, of Lake View Dairy Farm, five miles from Prince Albert. Mr. Alston has a good herd of some 70 head of pure-bred Ayrshires and Holsteins, as well as a fine bunch of Shropshire

Continued on Page 22

Auction Sale of Sheep and Swine

will be held at

The Exhibition Grounds, Regina, on
Wednesday, October 25th

Under the auspices of the Sask. Sheep and Swine Breeders' Association

At which Pure-bred and Grade Sheep and Pure-bred Swine will be offered for sale. Both males and females of both classes of stock will be sold. The Association assists in the payment of the freight or express charges on animals purchased at the sale. Sheep from one to three years old. Swine from six to eighteen months. Contributions requested. For further particulars write to—

Presidents:
HON. W. C. SUTHERLAND
F. T. SKINNER

J. COCHRANE SMITH,
Secretary, Live Stock Associations,
Department of Agriculture,
Regina, Saskatchewan.

WOODLANDS AYRSHIRES OF QUALITY

Have several young bulls by the champion "Netherhall Douglas Swell," from cows of fashionable color, type and deep milking qualities. Also stock, all ages, for sale. Special Offering in SHROPSHIRE RAM LAMBS. Our Stock Ram is also for sale.

J. J. Richards & Sons, Woodlands Stock Farm
RED DEER :: ALTA.

CLYDESDALES

SHORTHORNS

A choice lot of young heifers, also a few young bulls, ready for service in Spring, for immediate sale. These are all from pure-bred prize-winning stock. Clydesdale stallions at very moderate prices.

GLENALMOND STOCK FARM. C. F. LYALL, STROME, ALTA.

BROOKSIDE HOLSTEINS

Special offering of bull calves, ready for service in Spring, from record bearing, high producing, prize winning stock. Also stock, all ages, for sale. MICHENER BROS., BROOKSIDE STOCK FARM
RED DEER, ALTA.

The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of the Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, September 27, 1913)

Wheat.—Wheat ranged lower the past week, close showing losses of 1½ for October and 2 cents for December Options. The influences causing the decline were mainly the very heavy receipts and the large amount placed for sale daily. The demand has been very good, especially the latter end of the week. Advices are that an exceptionally small amount of wheat has been sold up to the present time, so that the situation looks "bearish" to some. The Canadian wheat is being given the preference by foreigners over the grain raised south of the International Boundary, which, with the Russian wheat, is supplying the importing countries. Foreign crop conditions are generally favorable. Harvesting of wheat in the United Kingdom is well advanced, but is progressing slowly in France, as a result of unfavorable weather. Weather in Russia is generally fine for harvesting and movement.

The demand for cash grain in our market is good and at close is holding up very well in comparison to the American markets.

Oats.—More general interest shown this week than for some time and the close shows October Option up ½ cent and December ½ up. Demand is better and quality of grain passing is generally good.

Barley.—The demand during this past week was practically nil and prices declined over 2 cents in consequence.

Flax.—Flax held up fairly well all week and closed almost 4 cents above last Saturday's close.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

Wheat—	Oct.	Dec.	May
September 23.....	83½	82½	87½
September 24.....	82½	82	87½
September 25.....	82½	81½	87½
September 26.....	83	82	87½
September 27.....	83½	82	87½
September 28.....	83½	82½	88½
Oats—			
September 23.....	34½	35	39½
September 24.....	34½	34½	39½
September 25.....	34½	34½	39½
September 26.....	34½	35	39½
September 27.....	35	35½	39½
September 28.....	35½	35½	40
Flax—			
September 23.....	122	121½	126
September 24.....	122½	122	128
September 25.....	123	122	128
September 26.....	123½	123½	128
September 27.....	123½	123½	128
September 28.....	122	123	128

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES

Sample Market, Sept. 27	
No. 1 hard wheat, 14 cars	\$0.85½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	82½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars, dockage	82½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car, dockage	80½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car, dockage	81½
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	83
No. 3 wheat, 1 car, sample, bin burnt	77
Sample grain, 1 car	81
Sample grain, part car	72
Rejected wheat, 1 car	77
No grade wheat, 2 cars	77
No grade wheat, 1 car	82½
Sample oats, 1 car	36½
No. 3 white oats, 1 car	38½
Sample oats, 1 car	37½
No grade oats, 1 car	36
No. 3 oats, 1 car	36
No. 4 oats, 7 cars	37½
No. 3 oats, 1 car, choice	37½
No. 4 white oats, 1 car	37½
No. 4 white oats, 1 car	38
No. 2 rye, 1 car	60
No. 2 rye, 1 car, tough	55
No. 1 flax, 1 car	1.39½
No. 1 flax, 2 cars	1.40½
No. 2 feed barley, 3 cars	59
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	65
No grade barley, 1 car	60
No. 3 barley, 1 car	66
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	66
No grade barley, 2 cars	55
No. 4 barley, 2 cars	63
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car, oat, wheaty	55
Sample barley, 1 car, hot	54
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car, heat	55
No. 4 barley, 1 car	66½
Sample barley, 1 car	67

STOCKS IN TERMINALS

Port William, Sept. 26, 1913	
Wheat—	1913
1 Hard	172,197.30
1 Nor.	4,437,330.20
2 Nor.	1,198,599.40
3 Nor.	259,667.20
No. 4	50,265.10
Others	1,008,634.13
This week	7,127,194.13
Last week	4,246,990.03
Increase	2,880,204.10

Oats—	1913
1 C.W.	15,594.00
2 C.W.	1,947,130.00
3 C.W.	190,544.00
Ex. 1 Fd.	65,517.00
Others	169,801.10
This week	2,388,586.10
Last week	1,916,124.04
Increase	472,462.06

Barley—1913	Flaxseed—1913
3 C.W.	589,365.00
4 C.W.	311,807.00
Rej.	178,898.00
Fd.	29,638.00
Others	22,161.31
This week	1,131,929.31
Last week	739,403.38
Increase	392,525.93

Shipments	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Flax
1913 (lake)	4,190,612	293,175	317,903	162,319
(rail)	98,744	11,055	4,805	36
1912	619,672	196,059	56,841	41,087

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

Chicago, Sept. 27.—Hogs were in active demand today. Speculators and shippers led the way. Receipts were light. Call for prime steers and especially for yearlings seemed quite urgent. There was much talk of a general shortage of beef-producing animals. Despite record-breaking receipts for the week, sheep and lambs were steady.

Cattle—Receipts, 1,000; steady. Beeves, \$7.35 to \$8.50; Texas steers, \$7.00 to \$8.10; western steers, \$6.30 to \$8.40; stockers and feeders, \$5.40 to \$8.00; cows and heifers, \$3.85 to \$8.75; calves, \$8.50 to \$12.00.

Hogs—Receipts, 9,000; strong at yesterday's average. Bulk of sales, \$8.25 to \$8.70; light, \$8.35 to \$9.00; mixed, \$8.05 to \$9.00; heavy, \$7.90 to

8.05; rough, \$7.90 to \$8.10; pigs, \$4.25 to \$8.52.
Sheep—Receipts, 1,000; steady. Native, \$3.00 to \$4.65; western, \$3.75 to \$4.65; yearlings, \$4.75 to \$5.60; lambs, native, \$5.50 to \$7.15; western, \$5.50 to \$7.15.

GRAIN INSPECTED WEEK ENDING SEPT. 21, 1913

Spring Wheat—	1913	1912 (same week)
1 Man. Hard	111	22
1 Man. Nor.	5119	419
2 Man. Nor.	1497	222
3 Man. Nor.	290	76
No. 4	24	10
No. 5	2	4
No. 6	3	11
Feed	2	3
Smutty	120	..
No grade	14	93
Rejected	524	48
Condenned	..	1
No established grade	1	1

Total cars spring wheat	7707	910
Total cars winter wheat	64	32
Total cars wheat	7771	942
Oats—		1913
1 C.W.	13	..
2 C.W.	353	..
3 C.W.	99	..
Ex. 1 Fd.	20	..
1 Fd.	11	..
2 Fd.	42	..
Rej.	9	..
No grade	8	..
Condenned	2	..
Mixed grain	20	..

Total cars	577	..
Total cars last year	46	..
Barley—		1913
3 Ex. C.W.	25	..
3 C.W.	432	..
4 C.W.	172	..
Rej.	89	..
No grade	1	..
Fd.	14	..

Total cars	733	..
Total cars last year	55	..
Flax—		1913
1 N.W.C.	114	..
2 C.W.	110	..
3 C.W.	2	..
No grade	4	..
Condenned	1	..
Total cars	131	..
Total cars last year	26	..

Grand total cars	9221	..
Grand total cars last year	1069	..

EDMONTON LIVE STOCK

Edmonton, Sept. 27.—Livestock prices, weighed off cars at Edmonton, are:

Select hogs, 150 to 250 lbs., 8½c; light hogs, 100 to 150 lbs., dock, 1c; smooth hogs, over 500 lbs., dock, 2c; stags up to 250 lbs., dock, 2c.

Good fat steers, 1200 lbs and up, choice, 6½ to 6¼c; good fat steers, 900 lbs. to 1000 lbs., 5 to 5½c; good fat heifers, 1050 lbs. and up, 5 to 5½c; good fat cows, 1000 lbs. and up, 4½ to 5c; good bulls and stags, 3½ to 3¼c; choice fat oxen, 4½ to 4¼c; choice calves, 150 to 200 lbs., 7½ to 7c.

Choice sheep, 4½ to 5c; choice lambs, 6 to 6½c.

Edmonton Horse Market

Drafters, extra, 1600	\$280—\$420
Drafters, 1350 to 1600	\$175—\$310
Drafters, poor to fair	\$150—\$250
Pack horses	\$50—\$65
Carriage pairs, choice	\$375—\$387
Saddlers	\$65—\$25

Cash Prices in Store Port William and Port Arthur from September 23 to September 29 inclusive

Date	WHEAT							OATS					BARLEY				FLAX			
	1*	2*	3*	4	5	6	Feed	2CW	3CW	Ex1Fd	1Fd	2Fd	No. 3	No. 4	Rej.	Fe d	1NW	2CW	3CW	Rej.
Sept. 23	83	81½	80	75	..	..	..	34	33½	33½	33½	32	45½	42½	41	41	120	117½	105	..
24	82½	81½	79½	74½	..	..	..	33½	33½	33½	33½	32	45½	42½	41	40	121	118½	106	..
25	82½	81	78½	73½	..	..	..	33½	33½	33½	33½	32	44½	41½	40	40	121½	119	106½	..
26	82½	81½	79½	73½	..	..	..	34½	33½	33½	33½	32	45	42	40	40	122	120	106½	..
27	83	82	80	74	..	..	..	34½	33½	33½	33½	32½	45	42	40½	40½	123	121	107½	..
28	83½	82	80½	74½	..	..	..	35½	33½	34½	33½	32½	45½	42½	41	41	123	121	107½	..

THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

CORRECTED TO MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 29

Winnipeg Grain	MON.	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	Winnipeg Live Stock	MONDAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	Country Produce	MON-DAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO
Cash Wheat				Cattle				Butter (per lb.)			
No. 1 Nor.	83½	83½	88	Extra choice steers	\$ c. \$ c.	\$ c. \$ c.	\$ c. \$ c.	Fancy dairy	24c-25c	22c-23c	26c
No. 2 Nor.	82	82½	87	Choice butcher steers and heifers	6.00-6.25	6.00-6.25	..	No. 1 dairy	22c	20c-21c	23c-24c
No. 3 Nor.	80½	81	85	Fair to Good Butcher steers and heifers	5.75-6.00	5.75-6.00	5.35-5.65	Good round lots	20c	19c	21c
No. 4	74½	76	80½	Best fat cows	5.40-5.65	5.40-5.65	4.50-5.00	Eggs (per doz.)			
No. 5	..	..	..	Medium cows	5.50-5.85	5.50-5.85	4.50-4.75	Candled	25c	23c-24c	24c-25c
No. 6	..	..	..	Common cows	4.50-5.00	4.25-4.75	3.75-4.00	Potatoes			
Feed	..	..	..	Best bulls	3.50-4.00	3.25-3.75	3.00-3.50	In sacks, per bushel	35c-37c	35c	35c
Cash Oats				Com'n and medium bulls	4.25-4.50	4.00-4.25	3.25-3.50	Milk and Cream			
No. 2 C.W.	35½	34½	45	Choice veal calves	3.50-4.00	3.50-3.75	2.50-3.00	Sweet cream (per lb. butter fat)	32c	30c	35c
Cash Barley				Heavy calves	7.50-8.00	7.50-8.00	7.00-8.00	Cream for butter-making purposes (per lb. butter fat)	27c	25c	27c
No. 3	45½	..	52	Best milkers and springers (each)	6.00-6.50	6.00-6.50	5.00-6.00	Sweet milk (per 100 lbs.)	22 10	22.00	22.10
Cash Flax				Com'n milkers and springers (each)	\$60-\$75	\$65-\$75	\$55-\$70	Hay (per ton)			
No. 1 N.W.	123	120	..		\$45-\$55	\$40-\$50	\$35-\$45	No. 1 Red Top	\$11-\$12	\$11-\$11½	\$17
Wheat Futures				Hogs				No. 1 Upland	\$10-\$11	\$10-\$11	\$16
October	83½	83	87½	Choice hogs	\$9.00	\$9.00	9.00-9.50	No. 1 Timothy	\$16-\$17	\$16-\$17	\$19-\$21
December	82½	83½	84½	Heavy sows	\$7.00	\$7.00	5.50-6.75				
May	88½	88½	89½	Stags	\$5.00	\$5.00	\$5.00				
Oat Futures				Sheep and Lambs							
October	35½	34	37½	Choice lambs	6.50-7.00	6.50-7.00	6.00-6.75				
December	35½	35½	33½	Best killing sheep	5.00-5.50	5.00-5.50	4.50-5.00				
May	40	39½	..								
Flax Futures											
October	122	122	155								
December	123½	122½	155								

WINNIPEG AND U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Saturday, September 27, were:

Cash Grain	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
1 Nor. wheat	\$0.83	\$0.84½
2 Nor. wheat	82	82½
3 Nor. wheat	80	80½
No grade	..	77-82½
5 White oats	33½	38½
Barley	40½-45	53-70
Flax, No. 1	1.23	1.42½
Futures—		
October wheat	83½ (Sept.)	81½
December wheat	82	84½
May wheat	87½	89½
Reef Cattle, top	\$6.25	\$9.50
Hogs, top	9.00	9.00
Sheep, yearlings	5.50	5.60

Winnipeg Live Stock

Stockyard Receipts

Receipts at the local stockyards for the past week amounted to 2,389 cattle, 326 calves, 1,291 hogs and 3,981 sheep, compared with 1,306 cattle, 149 calves, 1,089 hogs and 1,767 sheep. For the corresponding week a year ago the figures were 4,203 cattle, 2,165 hogs and 6,668 sheep.

In spite of largely increased receipts last week prices held up firmly, the demand from all the local packers keeping good, and the trade being active. A few odd bunches of choice steers sold up to \$6.25 and a very few extra choice ones topped the market a shade higher. The best butcher steers generally sold for \$5.75 to \$6.00, with the fair to good kind fetching \$5.50 to \$5.75. The great proportion of the receipts, however, consists of mixed bunches of medium killing quality. A large number of oxen are arriving, but the best ones are selling well from \$5.00 to \$5.25, and the medium kind \$4.50 to \$4.75. Bulls are worth \$4.25 to \$4.50 for the best, and \$3.50 to \$4.00 for medium ones. Stockers and feeders are unchanged, best feeders \$5.00 to \$5.25, fetching \$5.25 to \$5.50, and light stockers \$4.75 to \$5.25. Best veals \$7.50 to \$8.00, heavy calves \$6.00 to \$6.50.

Hogs—Only a small number of hogs, comparatively, came to hand last week, the total receipts still keeping near the 1,000 mark as last week. All the choice ones fetched 9 cents with the usual cuts on heavies and stags. The market is not settled and dealers are expecting a decline as soon as the receipts come along more plentifully.

Sheep and Lambs

Last week's figures for sheep and lambs set a new record for many months, nearly 4,000 coming to hand. The demand, however, held very good and prices kept up to the previous quotations, \$6.50 to \$7.00 for best lambs, and \$5.00 to \$5.50 for best killing sheep.

Country Produce

Note.—Quotations are f.o.b. Winnipeg, except those for cream, which are f.o.b. point of shipment.

Butter

FARMERS' MARKET PLACE

CONDUCTED FOR THOSE WHO
WANT TO BUY, SELL OR EXCHANGE

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Address all Letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. B. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the ad. and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. No display type or display lines will be allowed in classified ads. All orders for classified advertising must be accompanied by cash. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

After investigation, we believe every advertiser on this page to be reliable. Please advise us if you know otherwise.

FARMS TO RENT

LAWTON RANCH, STREAMSTOWN, ALTA.
To rent, with option of buying. 640 acres this fall. Exceptionally good stock and grain farm; first class stock and machinery can be taken at valuation if required. For further particulars write T. E. Law. 40-3

CATTLE

HEREFORD CATTLE AND SHETLAND
Ponies—Pony vehicles, harness, saddles. J. F. Marples, Poplar Park farm, Hartney, Man. 31tf

A CARLOAD OF YOUNG SHORTHORN
grade females. Registered Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Yorkshires. Farm near station. J. Bousfield, MacGregor, Man. 34tf

WM. GILBERT, MINBURN, ALTA.—PURE
bred Shorthorns and Holsteins. Berkshire swine. Stock for sale. Prices moderate. Phone or write.

BROWNE BROS., NEUDORF, SASK.
—Breeder of Aberdeen Angus Cattle. Stock for sale.

ROBERTS BROS., VEGREVILLE.—LARG-
est herd of Shorthorns in Western Canada. 40tf

W. J. TREGILLUS, CALGARY. BREEDER
and importer of Holstein Friesian Cattle.

SWINE

WA-WA-DELL FARM OFFERS: SHEEP—
Registered Leicesters. 20 mature rams. 30 big, lusty, ram lambs. 50 choice breeding ewes. 20 ewe lambs. 300 young grade ewes. 150 high grade ewe lambs, choice foundation stock. Large, prolific, bacon-type Berkshires—60 spring and summer farrowed pigs, bred from winners, pairs not akin. Milking Shorthorns—young bulls. Prices moderate. Can ship direct on any railroad. Every shipment must satisfy or return at my expense. Money refunded. A. J. Mackay, Macdonald, Man. 39tf

YORKSHIRES, YOUNG STOCK. HOL-
steins. Car young mature Shorthorn grade cows, fresh Oct. and Nov., one hundred each. D. B. Howell, Langenburg, Sask. 35-2

STEVE TOMECKO, LIPTON, SASK.
Breeder of Berkshire Swine. 18tf

SUTTER BROS., REDVERS, SASK., BREED-
ers of Pure-bred Yorkshire Swine. 28-13

REGISTERED BERKSHIRE HOGS—G. A.
Hope, Wadena, Sask. 34-7

POULTRY

TURKEYS, GEESE, DUCKS, CHICKENS.
eggs, poultry supplies. Catalogue giving valuable advice mailed free. Maw's instant louse killer, easily applied on roosts, kills lice instantly; half pound, postage paid, 50c. Edward's Roup Cure, in drinking water, prevents and cures disease, half pound, postage paid, 50c. Maw and Sons, Armstrong, B.C.

MRS. CHAS. A. BLASEJELL, CANDIAC,
Sask. Breeder of pure bred Buff Rocks. Foundation stock from Shoemaker, Freeport, Ill. Young stock for sale. Enquiries invited. 38-4

FOR SALE—ROSE AND SINGLE COMB
Red Cockerels from prize-winning stock, \$1.50, \$2.50 and \$5 each. Frank Holmes, Broadway, Saskatoon. 40-3

HORSES

IMPORTED CLYDESDALE STALLIONS
and mares, from noted stock. Shetland ponies. Good grade work horses always on hand. Enquiries invited. Sutherland Stables, Sutherland Bros., Prince Albert, Sask.

When in need of a Pure Bred, Top Notch
Percheron, Belgian or Shire Stallion
TRY THE
PIONEER STOCK FARM, LAMPMAN, SASK.

GEORGE RUPP :: PROPRIETOR

Pure Bred Berkshire Pigs

The thick, low down kind, bred from imported sows. Young stock for sale at reasonable prices.—W. A. McGREGOR, Supt. of Farms, The Southern Alberta Land Co., Suffield, Alta.

SHEEP

SHEEP—GOOD GRADE EWES AND REG-
istered Shropshires, Simon Downie and Sons, Carstairs, Alta. 39tf

DOGS

PUPS FOR SALE — RUSSIAN WOLF-
hound pups, of good killing stock, for sale. Fifteen dollars per pair. Bentdahl and Quandt, Churchbridge, Sask. 38tf

FARM STOCK FOR SALE

FOREST HOME FARM—CLYDE STAL-
lions, one, two and three years. Mares and fillies. Shorthorn bulls and heifers. Yorkshire pigs. May farrow. Some splendid Oxford Down rams, shearlings and lambs. Stations Carman and Roland. Andrew Graham, Pomeroy P.O., Man. 31tf

BUTTER AND EGGS

BUTTER WANTED — WE WANT 1,000
dairy farmers who can ship us 40 to 50 lbs. first class butter every 2 or 3 weeks, preferably in lb. prints, although tubs also are in excellent demand. We will pay highest cash prices at all times. Remittance made immediately on receipt of shipment. Will furnish good heavy butter boxes at 50c each, to contain 50 1-lb. prints. These boxes should last several seasons, and are returnable by express at a small charge. Simpson Produce Company, Winnipeg, Man. 23tf

EGGS—THE SIMPSON PRODUCE COM-
pany, Winnipeg, will pay cash for shipments of eggs, butter, etc. Special demand and premium prices for non-fertile eggs. Highest market prices at all times. Quick returns. 23tf

HONEY

EXTRACTED AND BULK COMB HONEY—
Italian bees. Write B. Brewster, Dominion City, Man. 40-2

MISCELLANEOUS

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED (MEN AND
women). Report local information, names, etc., to us. We have valuable markets for same. No canvassing. Confidential. Good pay. Spare time. Enclose stamp. Dominion Information Sales Co., Box 1954, Winnipeg. 40-4

FARMERS AND STEAM PLOWMEN—BUY
the best Lignite (Souris) coal direct from Riverside Farmers' Mine, \$2.25 per ton. (Mine run \$2.00), f.o.b. Bienfait. J. F. Bulmer, Taylorton, Sask. 34tf

FENCE POSTS

LARGE SPLIT CEDAR FENCE POSTS—
Write for prices. F. J. Bossey, Solisqua, B.C. 34-10

BARRISTERS

ADOLPH & BLAKE—BARRISTERS, SOLI-
citors. Notaries, Conveyancers, etc., etc. Money to loan. Brandon, Man. 34tf

ERNEST LAYCOCK, B.A., LL.B., BARRIS-
ter and solicitor. Wilkie, Sask. 20tf

MEDICAL

E. P. IRELAND, B.A., D.O.—OSTEOPATH
—919 Somerset Block, Winnipeg. 38tf

BIBLE STUDY

BIBLE STUDENTS CAN HARMONIZE THE
Scriptures by reading our booklet "About Hell," based on the latest authorities, with other helpful literature. Price Ten Cents. Free, on request, to the poor.—International Bible Students' Assn., 59 Alloway Ave., Winnipeg

made, accordingly, for some weeks yet, but in the meantime local fur dealers are allowing to stand unchanged the following prices delivered at Winnipeg, the prices ranging from No. 2 small to No. 1 extra large:

Badger, 75c. to \$1.75; bear, black, small, \$2.00 to \$10.00; medium, \$6.00 to \$12.00; large, \$9.00 to \$18.00; bear, brown, small, \$2.50 to \$8.00; medium, \$4.50 to \$12.00; large, \$6.50 to \$18.00; weasel, 25c. to 75c.; wolverine, \$2.00 to \$8.00; fisher, \$4.00 to \$25.00; fox, red, \$2.00 to \$8.00; fox, silver, pale, \$75.00 to \$150.00; dark, \$150.00 to \$750.00; lynx, \$5.00 to \$18.00; mink, \$1.50 to \$8.50; marten, dark, \$8.00 to \$25.00; rats, spring, 35c. to 50c.; rats, winter, 15c. to 40c.; rats, fall, 10c. to 30c.; skunk, 75c. to \$1.75; wolf, timber, \$1.50 to \$5.50; prairie, \$1.50 to \$4.50.

Farming for Profit

Continued from Page 20

sheep. He finds quite a ready sale for all his young stuff, and the product of the dairy is sold in Prince Albert. His farm is particularly adapted for mixed farming, as are many of the farms in the Prince Albert country, being well sheltered and watered, with an abundance of luxuriant grass, red-top and pea-vine.

Sheep also are being largely added to the farm stocks, many farmers in the district keeping flocks of from 20 to 50 head or more. Questioned as to whether there was much loss from the depredations of coyotes, the writer was informed that if a few Angora goats are run with the sheep, there is little trouble from these pests, as an Angora will attack a wolf and finish him off in quicker time than a couple of hounds.

FORTHCOMING SALE OF CLYDES AND SHORTHORNS AT SOURIS, MAN.

On Wednesday, Oct. 29, there will be held a sale of high class Clydesdales and Shorthorns belonging to John Stevenson, of Souris, Man. The sale will take place at the farm, which lies four miles east of Souris, on the Souris-Regina branch of the C.P.R., and three miles from Carroll Crossing, on the Great Northern line from Brandon. At the sale will be offered the good stock horse "Dorme Lodge Prince" 10191, four years old, sired by "Perpetual Motion" 5473, presently owned by Hon. W. C. Sutherland, of Saskatoon, and purchased by him from W. H. Bryce, of Arcola. This is a big, good horse, with fine conformation, and the right kind of legs and feet, and with the reputation in his district of being a first-rate stock getter.

There are also four brood mares of various ages, by good sires, a fine three-year old filly, "Silver Queen," by "Silver Clink" 7492, by "Garthy Squire," a nice two-year-old filly by the same sire; a couple of horse foals, by "Dorme Lodge Prince," and 19 head of good grade mares and geldings, ages ranging from one year to six, all, with the exception of one or two younger ones, broken to farm work.

The Shorthorns number around 16 or 17 head, and are of the good milking strain, so much sought after by lovers of the dual purpose cow. The herd is headed by "Ellerslie Chief" 81496, by "Crested Wave" 66966, and is a bull of more than ordinary merit, of good conformation, quality and breeding, and a first rate animal to have at the head of a herd. He is from J. G. Barron's (of Carberry) well known stock, and his young stock which are to be sold will testify to his blood and breeding powers. The breeding cows number eight, and there are also eight head of calves, three bulls and five heifers.

Many of the females are of the well known "Missie" strain, and have a local reputation of being good at the pail. One three-year-old cow is at present nursing a pair of fine twins. The most of the stock to be offered, with the exception of the sires, are of Mr. Stevenson's own breeding, and the herd has been built up, after years of careful work, and selection; the reason for their disposal being the indifferent health of the owner.

The terms of the sale are one-quarter cash, the balance in one year, with 7 per cent. interest.

A small catalogue will be prepared and a post card to Mr. Stevenson will bring one. T. C. Norris, of Griswold, the well known auctioneer, will conduct the sale.

Glencarnock Stock Farm

Champion Aberdeen-Angus Herd of America

Breeder and importer of Aberdeen-Angus Cattle, Berkshire and Yorkshire Swine and Suffolk Down Sheep. Stock all ages, both sexes for sale. Visitors welcome.

JAS. D. McGREGOR, BRANDON

OLD BASING JERSEYS

Net returns from 12 head for 12 months, \$5,173.00. Our Rosalind of Old Basing, champion butter cow of British Empire, 2,504 pounds butter, 37,847 1/4 pounds of milk in three years. For particulars write C. A. Julian Sharman, Old Basing Farm, Red Deer, Alta.

Hampshire Swine

THE PROFIT MAKERS

Send for Prices of the best Breed of Hogs on earth

J. H. Rutherford, Caledon East, Ont.

SHORTHORN JOINT DISPERSION SALE

The undersigned will offer for sale their entire herds of Shorthorns, about 100 head, all ages and both sexes, about the end of October. PARTICULARS LATER

Virden, Man. K & E. McIVER

Percheron and Belgian Stallions and Mares

To Exchange for choice unincumbered Farm Lands desirably located. You have too much land and not enough stock to farm successfully.

W. L. DECLOW, Importer, Cedar Rapids, Ia.

LIVE POULTRY

WANTED

LIVE OLD HENS.....per lb. 13c
LIVE OLD ROOSTERS ... " 12c
SPRING CHICKENS " 15c
TURKEYS (old or young) . " 17c
DUCKS " 13c
GEESE " 13c

These prices are all f.o.b. Winnipeg Poultry Crates sent on request Cash sent immediately upon receipt of goods

Golden Star Fruit and Produce Co.
LUSTED ST., WINNIPEG

The Oven Door

of the Sask-Alta has two combined hinges and supports. These are heavy and strong and support the door so firmly that it may be used as a shelf on which to draw out roasts when basting.

Sold everywhere by good dealers who back our guarantee

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London, Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver, St. John, N.B., Hamilton, Calgary, Saskatoon, Edmonton.

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These are also the three qualities that make The Guide such a power for good in this Western country. Nothing good was ever done without enthusiasm and whole-hearted belief. There is an atmosphere about the organized farmers and The Guide that commands respect.

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The Weekly Free Press is a splendid paper and its success proves that it is appreciated.

A weekly newspaper with all the features of a metropolitan daily—Canadian and Foreign News, Colored Comic, Magazine, Ladies' Home, Farm and Stock Raisers' sections; and a special exclusive feature, Broomhall's Grain Markets direct from Liverpool.

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We have no hesitation in saying that those of our subscribers who take advantage of this offer when renewing their subscriptions will be assured a wealth of good reading.

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The Western Home Monthly

The Western Home Monthly is Western Canada's leading Household Magazine. An ideal paper for the farm. Everything of interest to all is portrayed in its columns. Explorers in far away lands, scientists working quietly in famous laboratories, authors of wide repute everywhere are preparing a wealth of material. Artists, too, are at work under conditions ensuring the results which only the Western Home Monthly can produce along these lines. In fact, it would take a whole page to enumerate the many good points of this fine journal.

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Weekly Free Press
Nor'-West Farmer

\$2.25 for one year

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Western Home Monthly
Weekly Free Press
Nor'-West Farmer
Weekly Farmers' Tribune

\$2.75 for one year

The Nor'-West Farmer

The Nor'-West Farmer, issued on the 5th and 20th of each month, is the oldest farm journal published in Western Canada. It was established in Winnipeg 32 years ago and is decidedly a Western Farm Paper for Western Farmers, carefully edited by practical men especially to meet the requirements of the farmers of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Every farmer needs it.

Regular Subscription Price - \$1.00 per year

Farmers' Tribune, Winnipeg

The opportunity is now presented to the farmers of the West of securing upon the most favorable terms in combination with The Guide, that old reliable stand-by, The Farmers' Tribune of Winnipeg, which for about a quarter of a century has been the constant friend and champion of the interests of the agriculturists of the West. Thoroughly up-to-date in all news and other departments. The Farmers' Tribune is an ideal weekly and should be in the home of every settler. It is a friend that can be relied upon. Try it in your home for one year.

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Enclosed please find.....dollars.....cents, to pay for The Grain Growers' Guide and.....

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YOUR OPPORTUNITY TO SAVE MONEY AND SOLVE YOUR LABOR PROBLEMS

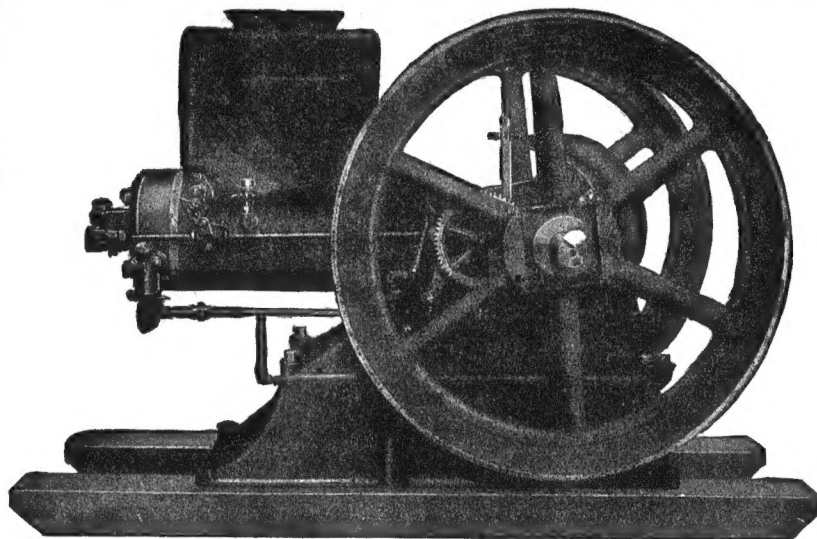
Let us prove to you that you cannot afford to do without a gasoline engine. Buy your engine and power equipment DIRECT FROM US as we can save you, on the purchase price of an engine alone, a difference that will enable you to buy a Wood Saw and Grain Crusher for the prices you have to pay agents. You can test any of these engines at your own work for 30 days before you need pay for it.

**30 Days'
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1 Horse Power \$36.25

1½ Horse Power \$42.50

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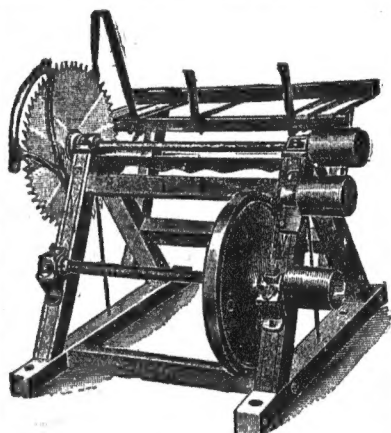
The RIGHT ENGINE at the RIGHT PRICE

All Sizes up to 25 Horse Power,
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THE ENGINE YOU WANT. We know exactly what the farmer's gasoline engine must do, and we have the engine that will do it—perfect in quality, power and construction and so simple that any man can operate it without any difficulty. We offer no makeshifts nor compromises as this engine has been tested in operation with all the leading makes of engines on the market, and the result of these tests enables us to sell you this engine on the thirty days' free trial and five years' guarantee. Users of gasoline engines are paying from one-third to one-half more than actual value for engines bought through the wasteful out-of-date "agent-and-middleman" method. Never was there a greater opportunity for us to serve our customers than in gasoline engines. Never has there been a better chance for us to demonstrate the practical value of our "factory-to-farm" method of merchandising. WRITE US TODAY FOR CATALOG.

Saw Your Wood

A POLE SAW FRAME
FOR \$21.00

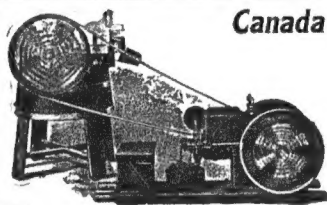


This illustration represents our Pole Saw Frame for sawing cord wood and long poles of every description. Mandrel is 4 ft. 1 in. with 1½ saw arbor, balance wheel 100 lbs., pulleys 5 in. diameter, 6 in. face. This frame will take saws from 20 to 30 inches. It is made of selected hard wood, strongly mortised and bolted and is without doubt one of the strongest and most satisfactory saw frames on the market. The shipping weight of this saw frame is 425 lbs. The following prices include saw blades.

20 in.	\$25.50	26 in.	\$28.50
22 in.	26.50	28 in.	29.50
24 in.	27.50	30 in.	30.50

We can supply the ordinary cord wood saw frame for \$18.00.

You can buy any article listed here without a cent in advance as we will ship C.O.D. on receipt of your order



Canada Power Washing Outfit

Cuts out the hard work and drudgery of wash day and makes it a pleasure. Outfit complete, including 1½ H.P. engine, belt and power washer, complete with wringer \$65.00. Shipped you on 30

days' free trial to test to your entire satisfaction. We can supply hand washing machines from \$4.00 up. This engine will run the churn, fanning mill, cream separator, grinder and pump as well. Write for free catalog.

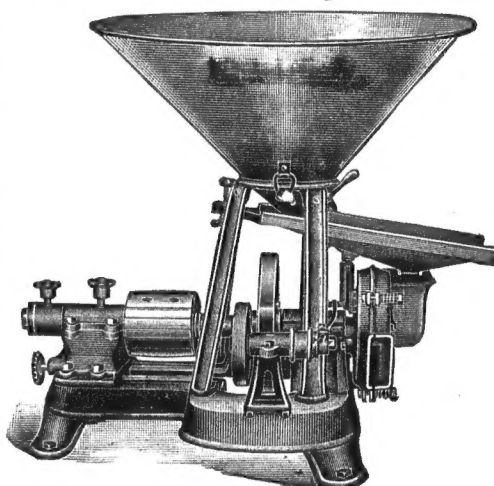
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C. S. JUDSON CO. LTD., 181 Market St., WINNIPEG, MAN.

Gentlemen,—Send me full particulars of your Gas Engines and power equipments. I need an engine for
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Save ¼ of Every Dollar



Every mouthful of unground feed your stock eats means a waste of 25%. Would you let that amount rot in the field unharvested No? Then grind it on one of our "Monarch" or "Cyclone" grinders, with one of our engines. Illustration represents our improved "Cyclone" grinder, ball bearing, self oilers, shake screen feed, lever for throwing out of gear when starting, large hopper, low frame, relief springs, reversible burrs, one of the fastest and best grinding mills made. Capacity of grinders depends entirely upon H.P. used,—3 to 6 bushels per hour per horse power being capacity.

7 in. grinder.	\$29.50	10 in. grinder.	\$38.50
8 in. grinder.	35.00	12 in. grinder.	48.50

We have grinders in 3 different types and suitable for engines of 1½ H.P. up. Catalog free on request.

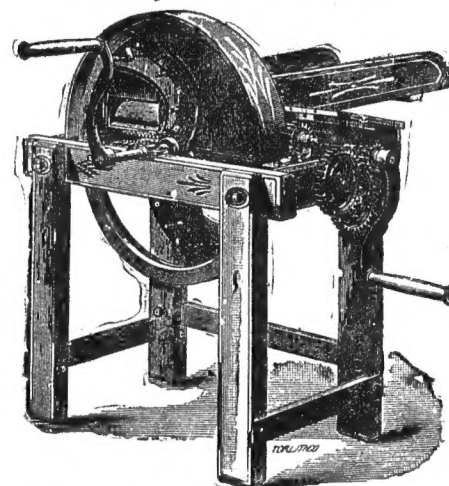
How Much Power Do I Need?

It won't cost you a cent to get an absolutely accurate answer to this or any other question connected with power for the farm. Just write and tell us what work you have for the engine to do, and our engineers will tell you exactly what power you require and how much it will cost you. If a 4½ horse power engine will do your work as well as 7-horse, our engineers will tell you so. Tell us what your needs are. Write to day and let us solve your power problems. We are ready to give you expert advice without one cent of cost to you.

Let our "Handy Boy" engine, 1½ H.P., pump your water: always ready and willing to work: costs only a few cents per day to run and is the greatest labor saver on the farm. Outfit complete, including engine with auxiliary speed pulley for slow running machines, like cream separators, fanning mills: one belt 2 in. and our patent pump jacks, only \$47.50

C. S. JUDSON CO. LTD.
WINNIPEG MANITOBA

Chop Your Feed

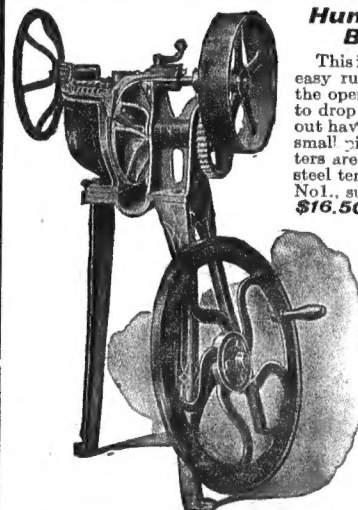


Feed Cutters and Blowers

These we have in 3 different styles. This illustration represents the combination hand and power feed-cutter, which is one of the most popular machines on the market as it has tempered tool steel knives, is very light running, makes a clean and perfect cut, cuts 3 different lengths and can be operated by hand or with engines of 2 H.P. and up. Equipped with pulley 12 in. diameter, 4 in. face and 2 hand cranks. Price of machine complete \$26.50. Guaranteed under equal conditions to do more and better work: size for size and to last as long as any other feed-cutter made. Write for special catalog of larger sizes.

Humphrey Green Bone Cutter

This is a very fast cutting and easy running bone cutter and the open hopper allows the bone to drop into the machine without having to cut the bone into small pieces with an axe. Cutters are made of the best tool steel tempered very hard. The No. 1, suitable for hand power, \$16.50. No. 2½, same as illustrated, suitable for hand or power use, \$27.00.



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